

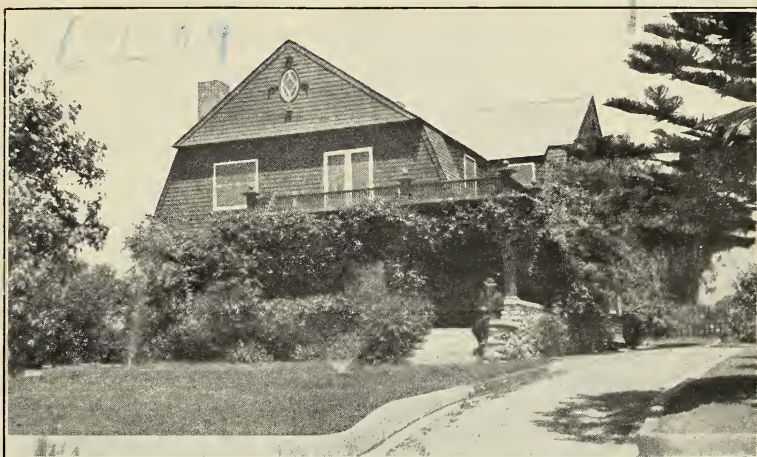
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Illustrated Price Catalog

Nineteen Sixteen



The Kirkman Nurseries
Corner of Tulare and O streets
Fresno, California

Established 1888

THE FOREWORD.

In preparing this price catalogue we have made it a point to be as brief as possible, and have made no attempt to include herein comprehensive descriptions nor treatises on the different phases of the growing and marketing of the many profitable varieties to be recommended for the varying climatic and soil conditions of the West.

To do justice to each variety listed would mean that we compile a catalogue of considerable size, which would be quite expensive in printing and postage. We are undertaking to issue several separate pamphlets, each discussing in detail the merits and qualifications of the several important varieties of fruits and nuts, with detail instructions covering preparation of land, planting, pruning and subsequent care to the best of our knowledge and experience.

To this end we have also been gathering data from the growers of the different standard varieties, and will be able to submit to our friends and prospective customers authentic information as to the usual output and profits derived from orchards and vineyards.

We now have ready one pamphlet covering peaches, one devoted to figs, another to almonds, and have some others under way.

We will be pleased to forward any of these pamphlets upon request and will be glad to supply any special information we are in a position to give regarding any problems that may arise with prospective planters.

INSTRUCTIONS.

In making up your lists of trees always make the numbers multiples of ten if possible, as we tie all our trees uniformly in bunches of ten. Please write your order on a separate sheet of paper as plainly as possible and do not mix it up with the rest of your letter. Always state where the trees are to be shipped, on what date (if possible), and by what carrier. For each item give the size and price. Five trees call for the ten rate, fifty for the hundred rate, five hundred for the thousand rate, it being expressly understood that the numbers mean trees of one variety and size.

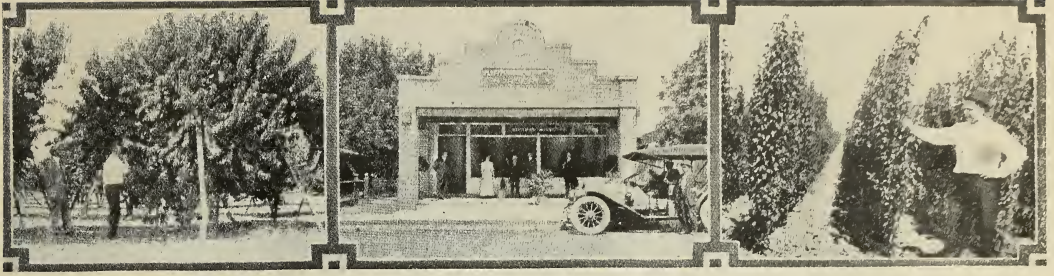
Customers who are unknown to the firm should accompany their order with full remittance. In case of orders paid for before shipment we will not make any charge for packing. Otherwise we uniformly charge packing at cost.

OUR GUARANTEE.

After delivering the shipment to the carrier we are not to be held liable for any damage that may result in shipment, but will assist our customers in any way in our power to recover for any loss that they may suffer through the negligence of the carrier.

We are always glad to rectify any mistakes that we may make in filling orders, but request that customers call them to our attention immediately on receipt of the shipment.

In growing and furnishing nursery stock we exercise the greatest care in keeping our varieties true to name. We will replace any that may prove untrue, but in no case are we to be held liable for more than the purchase price.



Kirkman 4-Year-Old Peach Trees.

Main Office, Fresno.

Kirkman Year-Old Pear Trees.

The KIRKMAN NURSERIES, *Inc.*

ESTABLISHED 1888

PAID UP CAPITAL . . . \$100,000

WM. T. KIRKMAN, *President and Manager*
F. P. SOUTH, . . . *Secretary and Treasurer*

Office: Corner of Tulare and O Streets, Fresno, California, U. S. A.

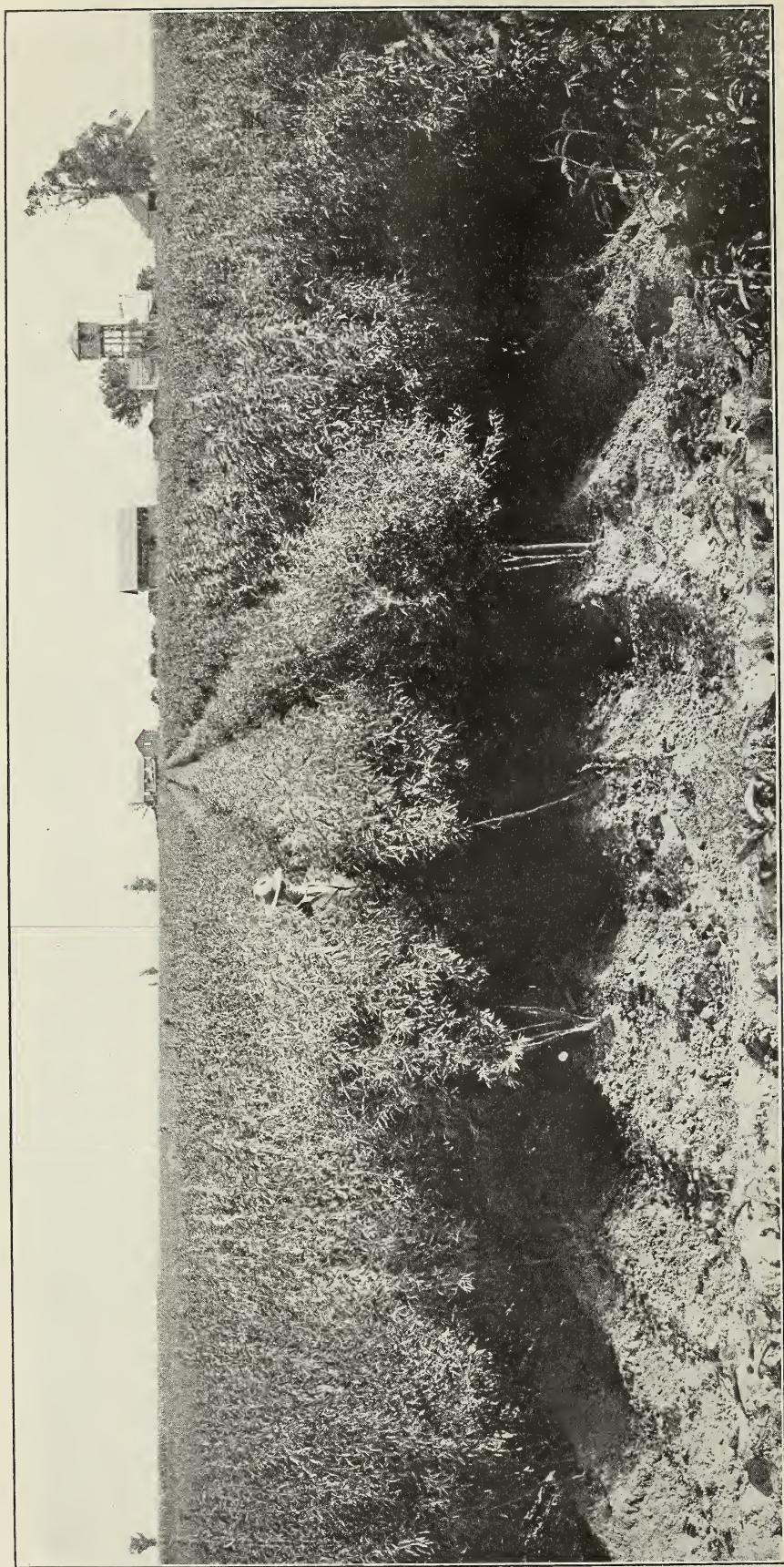
TO PATRONS AND INTENDING PURCHASERS:

The record of the past is the best promise for the future. The stock of fruit trees and ornamentals presented in this edition of our catalog is as good as we have ever grown. In nursery stock we aim to grow only the best, and in dealing with planters it is our ambition to render service that serves.

On these grounds your orders are earnestly solicited, and correspondence on large quantities is invited.

Faithfully yours,

President Kirkman Nurseries.



A BLOCK OF KIRKMAN TREES.

This cut illustrates the quality of trees we are able to produce with the very superior advantages we are heirs to in the great San Joaquin Valley—in the geographical center of this State. Here we are able to find the best of soil, and have adequate irrigation facilities, and plenty of California sunshine. This kind of nursery stock gives the best results, wherever planted.

PLANTING AND PRUNING

The first step toward planting an orchard is to get the land in proper shape. This calls for deep plowing and the use of a subsoiler if possible. Then, where irrigation is to be practiced, the land should be put on proper grades to allow of convenient flow of the water. The surface should be harrowed until smooth and free from clods.

CORRECT METHODS

Practically all planting on a large scale in California is done by the square method. The ground is staked out before planting by means of a planting wire, with knobs soldered on at the distances which the trees are to be placed apart, and rings at each end for stakes, by means of which the wire is stretched taut. Having determined two adjoining sides of the piece to be planted, the staking can be done, starting from one side and keeping the chain parallel to the other side. Stakes of suitable size are placed along the wire at the knobs and when one length has been staked the wire is moved over at each end the distance the trees are to be apart and stakes placed again. This is continued until the whole side of the field is staked off at a depth of the length of the chain. Further staking is done starting from the last stake in each row, and continued in this manner till the whole field is covered. If the two base lines are correct, the wire will stretched before commencing the work and kept properly taut each time, and the lines across the field kept parallel, the stakes should line up in every direction. Variations of this method are practiced, one in particular being to mark the whole field out into large squares, the sides being the length of the chain, and chaining across the squares between stakes set along the sides at the distance the trees are to be placed apart.

Where the surface is very irregular, as in foothill sections, it is sometimes advisable to

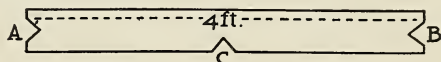
contour the trees in order to facilitate irrigation, but such an arrangement always makes tilling of the soil difficult. A few orchards are set out on the equilateral triangle method, but this arrangement does not permit of thinning trees by removal of alternate rows as is sometimes advisable, and one has to take a zig-zag course in driving across the orchard.

TIME TO PLANT

Fall planting is not practiced in this State to any great extent. Deciduous trees should be planted in January or February, and vines in February or March. Citrus trees should not be planted before the middle of March and better in April or May. Olives do best after the middle of April. Eucalyptus should not be set out before the first of March.

On receipt of shipment of trees or vines they should be unpacked and unless planted immediately, be set out in trenches and the dirt well settled about the roots with water. If the trees are kept in trench very long they should be very frequently irrigated, as much of the failure of trees to grow is attributable to drying out before planting. If trees are to be set out immediately on arrival they need not be "heeled in," but the roots should be kept damp and shaded until planted.

Before planting, the holes are usually dug over the entire piece. In digging the holes, use should be made of a planting board constructed somewhat according to the accompanying diagram.



HANDLING THE TREES

The board should be placed so that the stake set for the location of the tree will fit in the notch C, and then stakes should be placed at each end in the notches A and B. The board



Shipping Kirkman Trees during the planting season.

and original stake may then be removed and the hole dug. When the tree is to be planted the board is replaced and the tree made to fit in the notch C. By this means the tree can be brought to exactly the same location as the original stake set, and the orchard will line up perfectly.

Holes should be dug large enough to receive the roots of the trees without crowding. In general eighteen inches across and the same depth are satisfactory dimensions, but many of the ordinary deciduous trees will need holes two feet deep, and walnuts are dug with such long roots that at least two and one-half feet is the necessary depth for the hole. In some sections where "hard pan" lies closer than three or four feet from the surface it is advisable to blast out the bottom of the hole in order to give the roots an opportunity to get down to a proper depth.

Having dug the holes, the trees should be planted at once, and particular care exercised to avoid exposure of the roots during distribution about the field. The roots of most varieties should be shortened back, leaving a clean cut, and any bruised or diseased roots cut away. The trees should be set in the hole with the union of the top and root a little below where the level of the ground will be and top soil filled in around the roots. The earth should be tramped firmly in around the roots, but particular care should be taken not to bruise them. The hole should not be filled quite to the top, but a little basin left, and as soon as possible after planting this should be filled with water either by tank-wagon and bucket, or by irrigation. As mentioned before, the planting board should be used in setting out the trees in order to bring them to the proper location, and care should be taken to have the trees perpendicular or leaning a trifle against the direction of the prevailing winds. Two men work well together in setting out trees, one holding the tree and tramping the dirt while the other fills in. The next day after watering the trees, the holes should be filled up with loose dirt.

PRUNING THE YOUNG ORCHARD

Practically all deciduous fruit trees should be headed back at planting. This may be done before, but can better be left till after planting. Better work will be done, more attention being given to each individual tree.

Too much attention cannot be paid to this part of the art of horticulture, and the planter will do well to make a study of the question as applied to his own local conditions and the variety of trees he is raising. Pruning science is at present in a transitional stage. There seems to be a back-to-nature tendency in direct opposition to the accepted ideas of the recent past. Up-to-date orchardists are using the shears and saw less and less each year, directing the efforts to removal of unnecessary and objectionable branches rather than to shortening back all the growth each year. The short life of many of our California orchards is attributed by experienced growers to overzealousness in this matter of cutting back the growth each year instead of letting the trees go ahead in their natural way. There certainly must be a happy medium by which

the orchardist can secure proper shape and bearing surface and yet retain the natural vitality of his trees.



Kirkman Almond Trees. Notice Root Development.

PROTECTING THE YOUNG TREES

In the case of most all trees, particularly in districts where there is a tendency for the stems to become sunburned, or where rabbits and squirrels are troublesome, it is advisable to furnish protection for the trunks during the first year or two

DECIDUOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

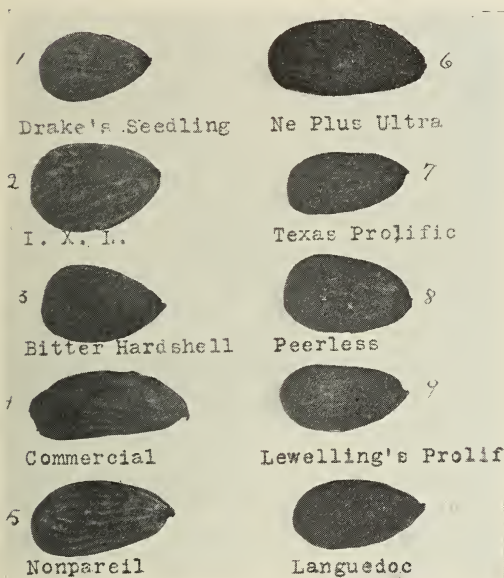
THE ALMOND

ALMOND—On Almond and Peach.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	175.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.00	17.50	150.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.20	1.75	15.00	125.00

California Paper Shell. Blooms early. Nut medium size, flat, roundish, elliptical. Shell very thin, rough. Color dark. Kernel plump, rather dark. Widely planted but not in great favor, being a shy bearer.

Commercial or Harriott's Seedling. Tree vigorous, upright grower. Early bloomer. Nut large and good appearance. Oblong, elliptical, symmetrical. Shell soft and white. Kernel long and good size, but not plump. Flavor excellent, few doubles. Widely grown.



Kernels of some of the best known Almonds.

Jordan. The Spanish almond of commerce. Poor grower. Blossoms among the very earliest and is regarded as a shy bearer. The nut is long, narrow, with hard, smooth shell. The kernel is long, smooth and very plump. It has a thin skin and blanches easily. Flavor excellent.

LANGUEDOC. Introduced from France. Tree vigorous, upright grower, and long lived. Blooms late and bears abundantly. Nuts medium size. Broad at base, tapering to apex. Shell fairly soft, white. Kernel short, broad and plump. Light colored and excellent flavor. A heavy yielder.

Lewelling's Prolific. Tree upright, vigorous grower. Blooms medium late and bears abundantly. Nut short, broad. Shell medium soft and very dark, not bleaching well. Kernel short, conical, plump.

NE PLUS ULTRA. Tree of rather drooping growth. Nut long, narrow, with thick, soft shell. Point characteristically curved. Kernel long, slender, of good flavor.

NONPAREIL. Tree very vigorous grower but of rather weeping habit. Nut large, long and narrow. Shell very thin, and of good color. Kernel long, narrow, plump, of light color and excellent flavor. Highest priced almond on the market. Blooms early and is, under proper conditions, a good yielder.

PEERLESS. Tree low, compact grower. Nut roundish and symmetrical, like I. X. L. in shape. Shell medium soft, smooth, white. Kernel short, plump, some doubles. Quality good. Grown widely in Sacramento Valley and worthy of more credit.

Princess. Nut medium size, short, roundish. Shell thin. Kernel long, slender and often wrinkled. Recognized as a high grade nut commanding equal prices with Nonpareil.

TEXAS PROLIFIC. Tree vigorous with upright, open growth. Late bloomer and prolific bearer. Nut medium size of Languedoc shape. Shell medium soft, smooth, white. Kernel short, broad, plump and very sweet.

THE APPLE

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	.25	2.00	15.00	120.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.20	1.50	12.00	100.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.15	1.20	10.00	80.00

Arkansas Black. Large, round or slightly conical, regular, smooth, glossy yellow, where not covered with deep crimson, almost black. Flesh yellow, firm; fine-grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid, pleasant, rich. December to April.

Baldwin. Large, roundish, deep bright red. Juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright, very productive. November to January.

DRAKE'S SEEDLING. Late bloomer and very prolific. Tree scraggly grower and does not attain average size for almond tree. Nut medium size, roundish, sometimes almost spherical. Shell medium soft, white. Kernel short, plump, good color. Some doubles. Flavor good. Widely grown and a standard variety.

I. X. L. Tree large, with upright habit of growth. Nut very large and symmetrical. Shell soft and smooth. Kernel large and plump. Widely grown and a standard variety on the market.

Bellefleur. Large, yellow, with a slight blush. Tender, juicy, sub-acid. Very valuable on medium light soils. A moderate grower and good bearer. September to January.



Bellefleur Apple.

Ben Davis. A large, very handsome striped apple of fair quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. A late keeping apple. Well-established favorite throughout all the West. November to January.

Bismarck. In respect to its early fruiting habits the most remarkable apple introduced. Tree of short stocky habit; thick, healthy foliage. Fruit large, handsome; yellow, sometimes shaded red cheeks; flesh tender, pleasant, sub-acid; good for dessert; superior for cooking. Will keep well into winter. September.

Delicious. Dark, brilliant red; large, irregular. Tree hardy. When grown in high altitudes the quality is very fine. Late keeper. October to February.

Early Harvest. Medium to large, pale yellow, fine flavor. Tree moderate, erect grower and good bearer; an excellent variety for orchard and garden. July.

Gano. Form conical; good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender; pleasant; sub-acid; is a very good shipper and keeper. Tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. An annual and prolific bearer. November to April.

Gold Ridge. Similar to its parent, Yellow Newton Pippin, but earlier. Heavy bearer and vigorous grower. Very handsome appearance. A valuable new apple. December.

Gravenstein. Large, beautifully striped; tender, juicy and high flavored. Vigorous and productive. August and September.

Jonathan. Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine-grained, very tender and finely flavored. Tree slender and spreading. One of the best varieties for California. October to December.

King of Tompkins County. Large, handsome striped red and yellow. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the best. October.

Lawver. Large, roundish, flat, mild sub-acid; very heavy and hard; beautiful dark red. Handsomest of all the extra late keepers; very valuable as a late market sort. Tree a vigorous grower and very hardy; bears well. December to February.

Maiden's Blush. Medium size, flat, smooth and fair. Pale yellow with beautiful red cheek. Tender, sprightly, pleasant and acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. September.

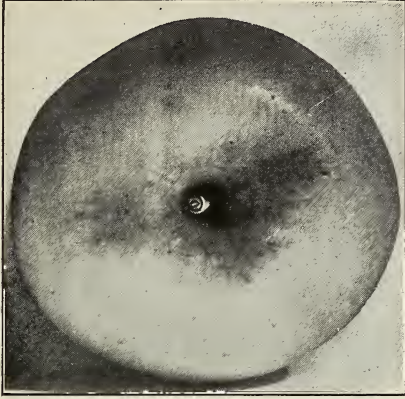
Mammoth Black Twig. Fruit large, dark red, slightly streaked; flesh firm, yellow, juicy and of excellent quality; a fine keeper. November to January.



One-Year Apple Trees.

Northern Spy. Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild, sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor; in perfection in January and keeps till June. Tree is a strong, upright grower. November to April.

Red Astrachan. Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson overspread with a thick bloom. Rich, juicy, acid; making a splendid cooking apple and very fine for eating when ripe. Tree vigorous with large, heavy foliage, and a good bearer. A fine apple for the hot interior valleys. July.



White Winter Pearmain Apple.

Red Beitigheimer. A German variety, recently introduced. Fruit large to very large, skin pale green, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a fine grower and abundant bearer. September.

Red June. Medium size, oblong, deep red. A good table apple. A favorite in the interior. June and July.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Rather acid flavor. Grows strong and spreading; abundant bearer. October to November.

Rome Beauty. Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Moderate grower. Sure bearer and deservedly popular in California. November to February.

Skinner's Seedling. Large, yellow, striped with red. Flesh tender, juicy, best quality. September and October.

Smith Cider. A fine market apple. Large, handsome; yellow, striped with red; flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid; quality medium. Tree vigorous, abundant bearer. October to January.

Spitzenberg. Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, highly flavored. Tree a light grower in the nursery, but bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil. November to March.

Stayman's Winesap. Similar to Winesap, but larger and better flavored; oblate, conical, greenish yellow, striped and splashed with two shades of dark red, with numerous gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, aromatic; best quality. January to May.

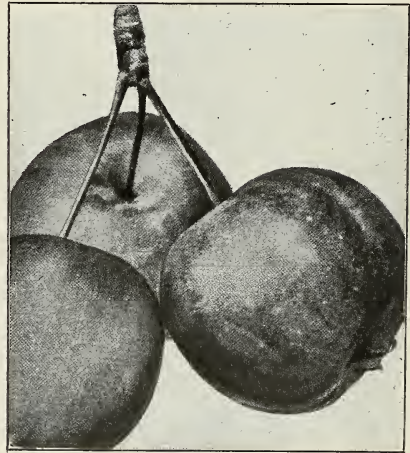
White Astrachan. Large, roundish, skin white, streaked with red. Showy apple extensively grown in the Sacramento Valley for early shipment. July.

White Winter Pearmain. Medium size, oblong, pale greenish yellow with slight blush; brown dots. Flesh yellowish, tender, crisp, juicy; very pleasant, high flavor. A good keeper and very productive in all parts of the state. Tree a strong, healthy grower. November to January.

Winesap. Medium; dark red; sub-acid, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. November to February.

Winter Banana. Fruit large, perfect in form; golden yellow, and beautifully shaded and marbled with bright crimson-red; flesh lemon-yellow, fine-grained, sub-acid, rich aromatic flavor. Tree remarkably strong grower and on account of its great hardiness will thrive in any climate. Its early bearing is wonderful, generally producing a fine crop of fruit the second year. Foliage large and free from mildew. A valuable market variety. October to December.

Yellow Newton Pippin. One of the very best apples as to quality; tree is a light grower when young; fruit juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Deservedly a favorite in California. December to May.



Transcendent Crab Apple.

CRAB APPLES

Transcendent. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Bears a little the second year from planting, and produces good crops by the fourth year. Fruit very large, from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. Excellent for pies and sauce, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September.

Whitney. Large, averaging 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; skin glossy-green, striped with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and pleasant flavor. Tree hardy and vigorous grower. August.

Yellow Siberian. Fine amber or golden yellow color; fair size, fine for jelly. September.

THE APRICOT

APRICOTS—On Apricot, Myrobolan and Peach.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	175.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.00	17.50	150.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.20	1.75	15.00	125.00

BLLENHEIM. Large, oval; flesh full to the pit; yellow, rich and juicy; ripens evenly soon after the Royal; regular and prolific bearer; profitable for canning, drying and marketing. Middle June.

HEMSKIRK. Large, roundish, but considerably compressed or flattened on its sides; orange with red cheeks; flesh bright orange, tender; rather more juicy and sprightly than the Moorpark, with a rich and luscious plum-like flavor. Late June.

Losse. A very fine new apricot, originating in the Santa Clara Valley. Worthy of attention.

Maxson Apricot. Originated on the place of Mr. Maxson, near Trimmer Springs, Fresno County, California. A new cot of great promise; a seedling of the Moorpark. Ripens two to three weeks earlier; is of the same high quality. The parent tree has produced regularly for ten years, bearing good crops every year. A splendid canning apricot.

Moorpark. One of the largest. Orange with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; quality unexcelled; largely discarded in California as a shy, irregular bearer. Late June.

Newcastle Early. Medium size, round, best early variety; two to three weeks before Royal.

Routiers Peach. Very large, handsome and of a delicious flavor; skin deep orange, mottled with dark brown; flesh of a fine saffron-yellow color; juicy, rich and highly flavored. One of the best market varieties. Middle June.



Royal Apricot.

ROYAL. Good sized where thinned; oval, slightly compressed; yellow with orange cheeks, faintly tinged with red; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; exceedingly productive. Early June.

Smyrna. Fruit large, resembling the Hems-kirke in shape; flesh bright orange yellow, juicy and sweet; parts freely from the stone; kernel sweet.

TILTON. Its large size, rich apricot color, high flavor, uniform ripening, sure and unusual productiveness, with frost-resisting qualities and vigorous growth, easily place it in the front rank. For drying and canning it is unsurpassed. Middle June.



Cherry Trees. One year's growth on Mazzard.

THE CHERRY

CHERRY—On Mazzard and Mahaleb.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	175.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.00	17.50	150.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.20	1.75	15.00	125.00

Bing. Size very large; blackish purple. Flesh very solid; flavor of the highest quality. Tree thrifty, upright grower, very hardy and productive. A fine late shipping and market variety. Middle June.

Black Oregon. (Black Republican, Lewelling.) Large, black, solid. Tree vigorous and productive. A fine late shipper.

Black Tartarian. Very large; bright purplish black; sweet, tender, juicy, very rich; excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Late May.

Burbank. A large crimson cherry; very early and of the best quality. The earliest cherry in our list.

Early Richmond. Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy; sprightly acid flavor. A valuable and popular acid cherry, unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Hardy and productive. Middle May.

English Morello. Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. July.

Knight's Early Black. A very fine large black cherry. Follows the Burbank in ripening.

Lambert. Largest of all; dark red; flesh firm and sweet. An excellent shipping cherry. Late.

May Duke. Large, rich, dark red. Flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid. A fine early cherry.

Royal Anne (Napoleon Bigarreau). A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow with bright red cheeks; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. One of the best for market and canning. Most popular variety in California. June.



Black Mission Fig Trees of Kelsey Grove, at Merced Falls.

THE FIG

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 5 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	160.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.00	16.00	140.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.20	1.60	14.00	120.00

BLACK MISSION. Large, turbinate, neck long, stalk short; skin rough, deep violet color. Regular bearer and good quality for shipping or drying. Tree strong growing. Late June and August.

CALIMYRNA. The genuine commercial Smyrna fig as grown in Asia Minor. Large size; turbinate; skin lemon-yellow; pulp reddish amber, excellent quality fresh or dried; must be fertilized by the Blastophaga wasp. August to October.

WHITE ADRIATIC. Size, medium and roundish; skin thin, green, shaded with yellow; pulp bright red. A very popular variety, being a heavy and regular producer. Second week in August.

White Endich. Medium sized; one of the best for canning and pickling. First week of August.

THE CAPRIFIGS

Markarian No. 1. This is one of the finest caprifigs grown. It ripens medium early, and lasts as long as the latest varieties. The tree is a rapid grower and comes into maturity early. It grows very large, and has heavy foliage, making a very ornamental shade tree. It is valued for the large number of insects and the abundance of its pollen and the large size of its figs. It carries its crop of Mamme through the winter very well.



Kirkman's Prize Winning Fig Trees.

Markarian No. 2. This is one of the earliest varieties of caprifigs. The fig is very large, has plenty of pollen and insects and is a very heavy bearer of Profichi. It produces a good crop of Mamme.

Markarian No. 3. This tree is not a rapid grower, but it produces heavily of Profichi and also Mammoni. The abundance of its Mammoni crop makes it particularly valuable for carrying the wasps from the Profichi to the Mamme, thus assuring ovipositing in the Mamme crop of itself and of other varieties planted along with it.

Milco. Probably the best capri for all-around purposes. It is a rapid grower and a heavy bearer, and is rich in both pollen and insects. It carries a heavy crop of Mamme through the winter well, and produces Profichi in abundance. The tree is unsurpassed for size and beauty. The Profichi is a little late and lasts longer than any other variety. This is a very important feature.



Typical Young Fig Tree.

Roeding No. 1. Rapid, vigorous grower; produces all three crops abundantly. Profichi is quite early.

Roeding No. 2. Produces abundance of Profichi which are later than Roeding No. 1.

Roeding No. 3. Valuable as a bearer of a Mamme crop resistant to the rigors of winter.



Calimyrna (Genuine Smyrna) Fig.

THE NECTARINE

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	175.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.00	18.00	150.00

New White. Large, skin greenish white; flesh white, tender, juicy; stone, small and free; a very superior nectarine and a good drying variety.

Stanwick. Very large; skin greenish white, shaded with reddish violet in the sun; flesh white, tender, juicy, rich, sugary and delicious; unexcelled for drying and shipping green.



Lovell Peach Orchard—bearing two and one-half tons of dried peaches per acre.

THE PEACH

Peaches constitute one of the most important factors in horticulture of the Southwest. We will not here enter into a discussion of the merits of canning, shipping and drying varieties, but we do wish to go on record as refuting the popular prejudice against freestone peaches for drying purposes. It is true that market conditions controlling dried peaches have rendered this industry rather unprofitable during the past few years. As a result of this depression there has been a general cessation of planting new orchards of the principal drying varieties, i. e., Muir and Lovell. Many orchardists have also grafted over or pulled out these drying varieties. A certain scarcity of dried peaches will soon result and we strongly advise that a portion of new plantings be to freestone peaches for drying purposes. The California Dried Peach Association is now being successfully formed with promise of handling the dried peach output as profitably as the Raisin Association is handling the California raisin industry. We fully expect that the drying varieties will soon again be as profitable as the canning and shipping sorts. Even while this book is being printed the dried peach market is strengthening. After remaining stationary at about \$50 per ton for nearly three years, the price has risen to about \$100 per ton.

PEACHES—SPECIAL.

	Each	10	100	1000
Elberta, Lovel, Muir, Phillips Cling, Tuscan Cling.				
4 to 6 ft.....	.25	2.00	15.00	120.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.20	1.80	12.00	100.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.18	1.50	10.00	80.00

ELBERTA. Very large; bright yellow, with a beautifully mottled red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet; tree a uniform and regular bearer and strong grower. Fruit very showy and a perfect freestone. One of the best varieties for all purposes. Ripens last of July.

LOVELL. California seedling; large, almost perfectly round; flesh yellow to the pit, firm and of excellent quality; a superb canning, shipping and drying peach; tree a good grower and bearer. Worthy of extensive cultivation. Ripens a few days after Muir. Early August.

MUIR. Large; perfect freestone; flesh yellow to pit, which is small; good shipper and canner, but particularly adapted to drying because of sweetness and density of flesh. Very extensively planted. Last of July.

PHILLIPS' CLING. Fine; large; yellow; flesh firm, clean yellow to pit, which is small. Best of all clings for canning. Early September.

TUSCAN CLING. A large, yellow cling, the earliest fine cling; flesh juicy and of fine flavor. A good shipping and canning peach and very desirable on account of its earliness. Ripens middle July.

PEACHES.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	160.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.00	17.50	140.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.20	1.75	15.00	120.00

Admiral Dewey. Skin deep yellow, with crimson blush, flesh yellow to the pit, of fine quality. Ripens with Triumph, but of better appearance; good grower.

Albright Cling. Very large; yellow with bright cheek. More desirable than any variety of Orange Cling.

Alexander. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive. Ripens two weeks earlier than Hale's Early. Middle June.

Australian Saucer. Medium flat, hollowed like a saucer on one side, hence the name; skin white, shaded crimson in the sun; flesh white, sweet, delicious flavor; pit very small, almost round; an oddity for home consumption only. July.

Briggs' Red May. Fruit medium to large; skin greenish white, with rich red cheeks; flesh greenish white, melting and juicy. A standard early variety and one of the most extensively planted in California. Middle of June.

- Chinese Cling.** Large, globular; skin white, shaded with light red; flesh white, red at the stone, very juicy, melting and rich. July.
- Early Crawford.** Large, yellow peach, of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Not so extensively planted as formerly. Middle July.
- Early Imperial.** Fruit large, deep yellow, with dark red cheek. Flesh rich, juicy and very firm. Ripens with St. John.
- Family Favorite.** Freestone; fruit medium to large, white; prolific; firm. Middle of July.
- FOSTER.** Large, deep orange-red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor, ripening earlier than the Early Crawford and superior in all points; flesh is firmer, without so much red at the pit, which is smaller. Good for shipping, drying or canning. Middle July.
- General Lee Cling.** Large; skin white with blush; flesh white with little red at stone; vigorous, productive; firm. Good canner and shipper. Ripens middle of July.
- George's Late.** Large, yellow splashed with red; flesh firm, juicy, white, colored at pit; tree strong grower and heavy bearer; fruit is good shipper and though of rather inferior quality sells well because of its fine appearance. Middle of September.
- J. H. Hale.** Freestone; larger than Elberta; globular; yellow color, almost entirely covered with bright red; thick skin and has practically no fuzz. Ripens last of July.
- Hale's Early.** Medium size; greenish white, with red cheek; good quality. Tree healthy, good grower and productive. One of the best early peaches. Early July.
- Herold's October.** Large light yellow freestone. Valuable for its extreme lateness.
- Hobb's Cling.** A fine flavored, white cling of beautiful appearance, ripening with the Tuscan. Should be a valuable market peach.
- Indian Blood Cling.** Large, deep claret color, with red veins; downy; flesh red, very juicy and refreshing. Last of August.
- Kirkman's Early May.** White with red cheek; flesh white and juicy. Ripens full two weeks before Alexander. Earliest peach known. Clingstone.
- Krummel's October.** A magnificent yellow freestone, with profitable qualities, ripening later than the Salway, but larger and a splendid keeper; flesh firm and of a fine texture; tree a vigorous grower; fruit keeps on the tree for days after ripening. October.
- Late Crawford.** Fruit of large size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous, moderately productive. Early August.
- Lemon Cling.** A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety; skin light yellow, reddened in the sun; flesh firm, yellow, rich, with a vinous, sub-acid flavor. August.
- Levy's Late, or Henrietta Cling.** A magnificent cling of large size; skin a deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, firm, juicy, sweet, half-melting, slightly vinous. Highly esteemed for canning and market. Middle of September.
- LIBBEE CLING.** This new variety, like the Peaks Cling, originated near Selma, Cal., and is beyond much question a seedling of the Lovell variety. It bears a close resemblance to the latter, and the tree is a fine, vigorous grower, and a heavy and regular bearer of high-grade fruit of uniform size. This peach has been thoroughly tried out by canners and is pronounced to be in quality second to none. It fills an important place in the ripening period of the quartette of highest type canning peaches, viz., Tuscan, Peaks, Libbee and Phillips.
- Madera Early.** Ripens just ahead of Hale's Early, to which it is similar, but larger and more finely colored. Tree a heavy, regular bearer.
- Mayflower.** Said to be the earliest peach known; absolutely red all over; as large as Alexander. Tree a strong grower, blooms late, a heavy bearer and requires thinning. Middle June.
- McDevitt's Cling.** Very large, rich, golden yellow, becoming quite red when ripe; flesh yellow, firm and of superior flavor; excellent shipper and canner. Last of August.
- McKevitt's Cling.** White; flesh firm, rich, sugary and highly flavored; white to the pit; excellent for shipping and canning. Tree a remarkably strong grower and not subject to curl. Early September.
- Morris White.** Large, oval; greenish white tinged with cream when ripe; flesh white to pit, of good quality. First of August.
- Old Mixon Free.** Large, roundish or slightly oval; greenish or yellowish white, marbled with red; flesh white, tender and excellent, juicy and rich; high flavor. Late July.
- Orange Cling.** Large, round, orange color, with red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, with rich flavor; quite extensively planted, but not in favor with canners, on account of excess of color at pit and great number of oversized peaches. A very heavy producer. August.
- PEAK'S CLING** (as described by F. W. Hetherington, foreman Libby, McNeil & Libby Company at Selma, Cal.). "Very much like Phillips' Cling in shape and color; has a small pit like the Phillips' and is of a fine, even texture; does not develop discoloration as easily as some clings and is a good keeper. I have handled Mr. Peak's crop from his six acres the past three seasons and find no variation as to size or quality, the fruit sizing well and the trees bearing heavily, being hardy growers and of heavy foliage. The fruit ripens immediately following the Tuscan." Originated on place of J. H. Peak, two miles east of Selma, Cal. Noticeable about this peach is the remarkable evenness in size and smallness of pit. As a canning fruit it is unexcelled, and the fine appearance and firm texture should make it a good shipping and market variety.
- Picquet's Late.** Large to very large; round, sometimes a little flattened; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, rich and fragrant; freestone; not subject to curl leaf. September 1.
- Red Bird Cling.** Very early peach of fine appearance. A good market variety.

Runyon's Orange Cling. Fruit very large, yellow, crimson blush. Tree vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Early August.

Sabichi. Medium size; very late; flesh white, juicy, sweet and mellow; of excellent flavor. November to December.

White Heath Cling. A most delicious cling. Very large; skin downy, creamy white, with faint blush of red; flesh white; usually slightly red at pit; very tender, juicy and sweet; valuable for canning; season early September.



New Peak's Cling Peach. Pit at the right.

Salway. Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow, with a rich, marbled, brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. Tree exceedingly thrifty grower. Middle September.

Sellers' Orange Cling (Golden Cling). A very large peach, yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy. Middle of August.

Smock Freestone. Large, yellow, mottled with red; moderately rich and juicy. A better drying peach than Salway. Late August.

ST. JOHN. Fully one week earlier than Early Crawford; a trifle smaller than the latter, especially old trees; yellow with deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored; quite free. A splendid market fruit. Last of June.

Strawberry Free. Medium size, oval; stem cavity deeply sunk; suture extending half way round; skin almost wholly marbled with deep red; flesh whitish, juicy, rich and delicate. Early July.

Susquehanna. A large, handsome variety, nearly globular; skin rich yellow, with beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; strong grower. Middle of August.

Triumph. Good quality early peach; ripens just after Alexander; a favorite market variety. Middle June.

Wheatland. Large, roundish, skin golden yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet and of fine quality; tree vigorous; good for canning, drying or shipping. August.

THE PEAR

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	175.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.00	17.50	150.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.20	1.75	15.00	125.00

BARTLETT. Large size, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular. Best pear for California and only one of commercial importance at present. August.

Beurre Bosc. Large pyriform, a little uneven, skin pretty smooth, dark yellow, dots and streaks of cinnamon russet, slightly red on one side; flesh white. September.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large, yellow, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellowish, rather granular; juicy and sweet. A good shipping pear.

Beurre d'Anjou. A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. October.

Beurre Hardy. Large; greenish, covered with light russet and shaded with brownish-red; flesh buttery, with a rich vinous brisk flavor. September.

Easter Beurre. Large, roundish; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, rich flavor; a most desirable winter pear and an excellent shipper. Free, rapid grower and heavy bearer. October to January.

Comice (Doyenne du Comice). A French pear of recent introduction and of much promise; fruit large; skin greenish yellow, shaded with crimson in sun; flesh buttery, rich and slightly aromatic. October.

Flemish Beauty. Large, pale yellow, marbled with light russet; flesh yellowish white, not fine grained but very juicy and melting; good bearer and very hardy. September and October.

Glou Morceau. Large, greenish yellow; flesh fine grained, melting, sugary. A good table pear and stands shipment well. December.

Howell. Large, waxon yellow, sprinkled with minute russet dots; flesh whitish, juicy, brisk, vinous; vigorous grower and an immensely prolific bearer. August.

Madeline. Medium; pale, yellow, dotted with brown dots; flesh melting and juicy; the first early pear. June and July.

P. Barry. A most valuable winter pear, large to very large; ovate, pyriform; skin yellow, nearly covered with russet dots and blotches; flesh juicy, fine grained, flavor sprightly; vigorous grower and heavy bearer; excellent keeper. December to March.

Seckel. Rather small, regularly formed, obovate; brownish green, becoming dull yellowish brown, with russet red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting, with peculiarly rich, spicy flavor and aroma. August to September.



Bartlett Pears.

THE PLUM AND PRUNE

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	175.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.00	17.50	150.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.20	1.75	15.00	125.00

On Myrobalan, \$25.00 per thousand additional.

On Peach and Almond Roots.

Bartlett, Burbank, Climax, Damson, French, Green Gage, Hungarian, Imperial, Kelsey, Prunus Simoni, Red June, Santa Rosa, Satsuma, Tragedy, Wickson.

On Myrobalan.

Conquest, Diamond, Formosa, French, Giant, Grand Duke, Hungarian, Imperial, Robe de Sargent, Sugar.

On Almond.

Beauty, French, Hungarian, Imperial, Standard, Sugar, Vesuvius, Yellow Egg.

Beauty. Large, early plum, of best quality. Good shipper. Before Climax.

Burbank. Very vigorous grower; early and very heavy bearer; fruit very large; yellowish ground, with red cheeks in the sun; flesh yellow, firm and very sweet when fully ripe; extremely small pit, which clings. Late June.



Blight Resistant Pear Seedlings Growing in Arizona.

Winter Bartlett. Fruit large, closely resembling the Bartlett in shape, appearance and quality, ripening three or four months later; remarkably productive. The best late pear.

WINTER NELLIS. Medium in size; yellowish green and russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicate; one of the best of winter pears. Tree straggly, slender grower, but very productive. Particularly adapted to interior valleys of California. December.

Climax. This is well named the "King of Plums," as its extreme earliness, immense size, high color, delicious flavor and fragrance place it in the lead among early shipping plums; fruit heart-shaped, color deep, dark red; flesh yellow. Tree vigorous grower and remarkably productive. Middle of June.

Clyman. Large, roundish, oblong, flattened; beautiful blue bloom; freestone; flesh firm, juicy and sweet, and of a slightly vinous flavor; good bearer; excellent shipper, and valuable mainly on account of its earliness. June 3 to 17.

Conquest. Stoneless, similar to French, ripens same. Tree thrifty, vigorous, prolific.

Damson. Small, roundish oval; purple with thick blue bloom; melting, juicy, tart flavor; favorite for preserving. Late.

Diamond. Very large, oblong; dark purple with deep bloom; flesh yellow and of good quality; good shipper and quite profitable. July 15 to August 5.

Formosa. Very vigorous, upright grower with heavy, cherry-like foliage, affording ample protection to the fruit, which is of the largest size, heart-shaped and of a light cherry-red color; flesh pale yellow, usually firm, sweet, rich and delicious, with a delightful flavor. Before Climax.

French (Petite Prune d'Agen). Medium sized, egg-shaped, violet purple; flesh rich and very sweet; the variety most extensively used for drying. August to September.

Giant. Very large; flesh yellow, flavor good; freestone; fine market variety. Late August.

Gonzales. Good size, fine quality plum; good shipper; color a fine red; very productive. Earlier than the Burbank.

Grand Duke. Dark purple; flesh greenish yellow, with rich flavor; fine shipper. Late August.

Green Gage. Small; considered the standard of excellence. Middle of July.

Happiness. Large, red; good bearer. Ripens with the Burbank.

Hungarian Prune (or Ponds' Seedling Plum). Very large; dark red; juicy and very sweet; its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities render it a profitable variety for home and distant market. August 15 to September.

Imperial (Epineuse). Large size; light or reddish purple color; thin skin; sweet and high flavored; tree stout, stock and rapid grower. August and September.

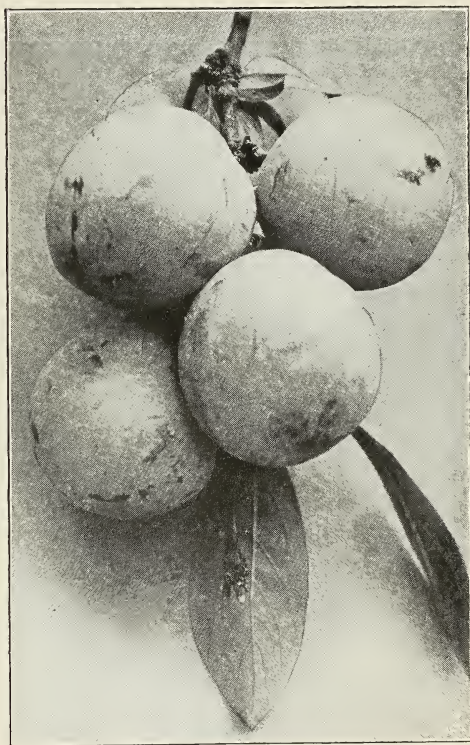
Jefferson. Large, oval, base slightly narrowed; greenish yellow, becoming golden, with reddish cheek; bloom thin, white; flesh rich yellow, juicy, high-flavored and luscious; adheres partly to its long-pointed stone; a slow grower but productive.

Kelsey. Very large, heart-shaped; greenish yellow overspread with bright red when fully ripe; covered with bloom; flesh yellow, firm, clings slightly; tree prolific and early bearer. Largely planted for shipping east and also valuable for domestic use. July to September.

Prunus Simoni (Apricot Plum). A distinct species from China. Growth erect, flowers small, white, appearing in the spring; fruit large, flattened and of the size and appearance of a nectarine and of a brick-red color; flesh yellow with a peculiar aromatic flavor.

Red June. Medium to large; deep vermilion-red, with handsome bloom; flesh light lemon-yellow, firm, moderately juicy, fine quality; tree upright, spreading, vigorous and hardy; productive. Very early.

Robe de Sargent. Fruit medium large, oval; skin deep purple approaching to black and covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet and well flavored, sugary, rich and delicious, adhering slightly to stone. This variety makes a large, darker colored dried prune than the French prune and is valuable both for drying and shipping. Coming into increased favor every year in the interior valleys of California. August and September.



Burbank Plum.

Santa Rosa. Very large; deep crimson, with pale blue bloom; flesh near skin is purple, toward pit is amber colored; pit is very small; tree is extremely vigorous grower, regular and heavy bearer. The splendid appearance of the fruit makes it a valuable shipper. With Climax.

Satsuma (Blood Plum). Native of Japan; fruit has a pleasant flavor, and unlike all other varieties has red flesh, with a remarkably small pit. July to September.

Silver Prune. Said to be a seedling of Coe's Golden Drop, but undoubtedly one and the same; fruit of the largest size, skin pale yellow; profitable as a bleached prune and for canning. September.

Standard. Fine drying or shipping prune; cross between Tragedy and Sugar. August to September. Earlier than French.

Sugar. Originated by Luther Burbank. Ripens 28 days earlier than the French; large and has high sugar content; most valuable as a shipping prune, but is dried to some extent; dark purple with thick, white bloom; free-stone. Early August.

Tragedy. Medium size; dark purple; flesh yellowish green, rich and sweet; tree vigorous grower and good producer; valuable as early shipper. Late June.

Vesuvius (Foliage Plum). Chiefly valued for the unusual color of its leaves, being blood red; the fruit is of a good quality and can be used for all purposes.

Wickson. A sturdy, upright grower; productive; fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon-red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious; excellent keeper and shipper. July.

Yellow Egg. Very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking; tree a free grower and very productive. July and August.

THE PECAN

PECAN—Grafted.

	Each	10	100	1000
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	12.50	.....	.....

Stuart. Large, well-shaped nut, fills well, splendid flavor. Probably best for orchard planting in the valley.

Success. Very large, thin shell, plump kernel.

Van Deman. Paper shell, large, oblong nut of first quality.

THE PERSIMMON

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 5 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00	250.00

Hachiya. Fruit very large, oblong, conical, pointed toward the apex; skin bright red, with occasional dark spots or blotches near the apex; flesh deep yellow, soft and jelly-like when ripe; seeds usually absent. A valuable variety, considered to be one of the best, and earliest. October.

Hyakume Persimmon. Averaging 3 inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight. Skin yellow; flesh dark brown. Jelly, sweet and not astringent; few seeds. Keeps very late. Tree of moderate height; often of dwarf growth. October.

Mammoth Goshio. Highly recommended from Japan. A new production and said to be the best. An improvement on Goshio, but as its name implies, much larger than Goshio, averaging to a larger size than any other variety.

Tane-Nashi. Very large and smooth; bright red; flesh yellow; seedless. Tree vigorous, bearing well. September.

THE QUINCE

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	.40	3.00	25.00	200.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	175.00

Apple or Orange. Large; fine golden color; valuable for preserves or flavoring. September.

Champion. Very large; lively yellow; cooks very tender. Late September.

Pineapple. Originated by Luther Burbank; flavor suggestive of the pineapple; makes a superior jelly; can be eaten raw and will cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking apples.

Rea's Mammoth. Large; bright yellow; a strong grower and very productive. October.

Smyrna. Extremely large, elongated, lemon-yellow; cooks tender and has a fine flavor; long keeping; tree strong grower; very prolific, ripening with Orange. One of the best.

Van Deman. Originated by Luther Burbank; a strong grower, the hardiest, surest and youngest bearer, and succeeds farther north than any other variety; fine flavor, delicious for preserves, jellies or quince syrup; good keeper.

THE WALNUT

WALNUTS—Grafted on California Black Root.

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 ft.....	1.25	10.00	80.00	750.00
4 to 6 ft.....	1.00	8.00	60.00	550.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.80	6.00	50.00	450.00

EUREKA. The trees are upright, vigorous growers, with clean branches and open growth; bark slightly rough and not subject to sunburn; the most resistant to blight known at present, and one of the best producers; specially desirable in localities having late frosts, being a late bloomer and ripening about ten days later than the average; nuts large, soft-shell, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.

FRANQUETTE. Tree very hardy, clean, vigorous grower; very late bloomer and a regular and prolific bearer; nuts large, of medium size, long and smooth, medium thick shell; kernel full, sweet and of rich, nutty flavor.

MAYETTE. Large, well shaped, with broad base; shell light colored, thin; kernel full and rich. Late bloomer and abundant bearer. This variety is regarded as the most valuable variety by many growers.

Willson's Wonder. A strong, sturdy grower, with broad, dark green leaves. The nut is abnormally large, with thin, smooth, perfectly sealed shell, well filled with exceedingly rich, sweet kernel. It blooms and puts out foliage later than the common sorts, avoiding late spring frosts.

CITRUS FRUITS

ORANGE (Washington Navel, Valencia)

	Each	10	100	1000
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.....	.75	6.00	50.00	400.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$.....	.60	5.00	40.00	350.00

ORANGE (Navelencia, Ruby Blood, Satsuma, Thompson's Improved), TANGERINE, KUMQUAT, LIME

	Each	10	100	1000
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	1.00	8.00	.....	.....

POMELO AND LEMON

	Each	10	100	1000
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.....	.80	7.50	70.00	600.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$.....	.70	6.50	60.00	500.00



Citrus Trees in Nursery Rows.

VARIETIES OF THE LEMON

Eureka. The most popular variety in California. Fruit is of highest quality, uniform size, with few seeds. Rind smooth and glossy. Tree is vigorous grower, almost thornless. A prolific bearer throughout the year, the summer crop being particularly valuable.

Lisbon. Fruit juicy, strong acid flavor, few seeds; of fine texture and a good shipper. Tree strong grower, branches thorny, foliage heavy; very prolific bearer.

Seedless Eureka. A new variety resembling the Eureka in every respect except that nearly every fruit is entirely seedless. Tree a good strong grower and bears uniformly heavy crops. Some lemon growers who have observed this variety in bearing see a bright future for it and are planting several acres to it.

Villa Franca. A fine variety and valuable for commercial planting. Fruit oblong; rind thin, without trace of bitterness. Pulp acid, juicy, nearly seedless. Tree thornless, of spreading habit. Will stand lower temperature than any other lemon.



Picking Lemons in Fresno County.

KUMQUAT

A dwarf, hardy tree; golden yellow fruit, palatable either fresh or preserved. Fruit size of large gooseberry. Tree very handsome for indoor growing.

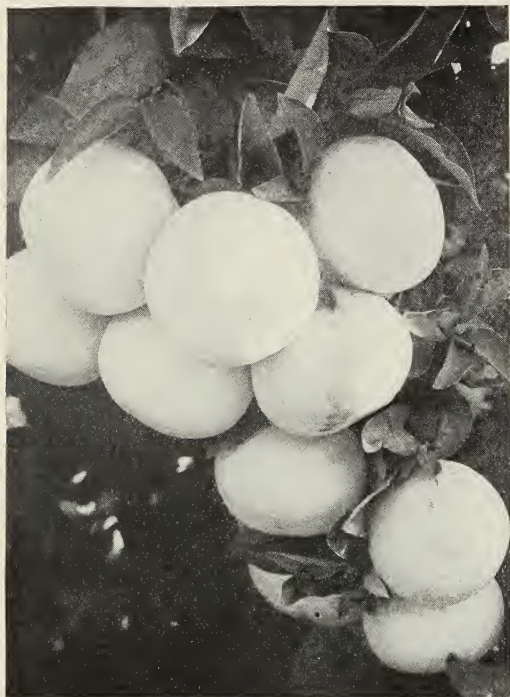
Tangerine (Dancy). Fruit medium size; pulp very sweet; rind thin, separates easily. March.

LIMES

Bearss Seedless. Very large; seedless; very juicy, with pronounced acidity. One of the best in cultivation. Hardy, enormously productive, and nature's fruit year round.

THE POMELO

Marsh's Seedless. Practically free from seeds; large, round, juicy; rind thin, lemon yellow; flavor full and rich, and pleasant to every taste. By far the best Pomelo.



Marsh's Seedless Pomelo.

	Each	10	100
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper....	.70	6.50	60.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper....	.60	5.50	50.00
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch caliper....	.50	4.50	40.00

Ascolano. A fine Italian olive. Fruit large and fine, exceeding in size but having less flavor than the Manzanillo or Mission. Of light color and fine appearance.

Sevillano. The largest olive, known as Queen Olive of commerce. Only fit for green pickles. Large size and early ripening make it valuable. Early October.

MISCELLANEOUS.**AVOCADO (ALLIGATOR PEAR)**

A tropical or sub-tropical pear-shaped or spherical fruit, of great food value, which will undoubtedly become one of the leading commercial fruits of California, as all who have tested it so far are enthusiastic in its praise as an income producer.

Harman. Oval or pyriform, weighing 8 to 10 ounces, of good quality and hardy.

OLIVES

	Each	10	100
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper....	.50	4.50	40.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper....	.40	3.50	30.00
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch caliper....	.30	2.50	20.00

MISSION. An old standard sort, introduced by the Spanish Padres. Extensively cultivated. Fruit medium to large, making an excellent pickle either green or ripe as well as a superlative oil. Tree is very vigorous, upright grower, surpassing all other varieties in this respect. Thrives everywhere, being a regular and heavy bearer. November.

Manzanillo. This variety is considered to be in the front rank as a pickling olive and is also a good oil olive. Tree is free grower and bears heavily of large sized fruit. Ripens two weeks before the Mission.

Nevadillo Blanco. Fruit small to medium; purplish black when fully ripe. Splendid oil olive and makes a good pickle, but rather small. Strong grower and prolific bearer.

Obliza. Very large. Tree vigorous grower. A valuable pickling olive. October.



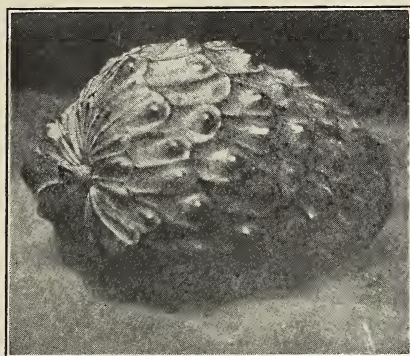
Manzanillo Olive.

Taft. Pyriform, of good quality, skin thick and woody, making it good for shipping.

Seedlings, 2 to 3 ft.....	Each
	\$1.00

BUDED VARIETIES.

4 to 5 ft.....	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4.00
2 to 3 ft.....	3.00
	2.00



Cherimoyer.

Carob Tree (*Ceretonia siliqua*). The saccharine seed-pots are of value as food for horses, cattle and hogs. A fine tree for dry situations, doing exceptionally well in the southern part of this state. A fine avenue tree.

Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	Each	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
In pots, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.00	7.50
	.50	4.00

Cherimoyer (*Anona cherimolia*) Custard Apple. Produces fruit in great abundance, the flesh of which has the consistency of ice cream, with a custard flavoring.

Potted	Each
	\$0.50

Elaeagnus Longipes. Bears an abundance of oval-shaped fruits of deep orange-red, which makes an excellent jelly.

6 to 8 ft.....	Each
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.00
	.75

Feijoa Sellowiana. Fruit 2½ inches across. Flesh thick, white, pulpy and watery with a sugary taste resembling the pineapple and guava, and with a strong agreeable odor.

Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	Each
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$2.50
Potted	2.00
	1.00

GUAVAS

Pot-grown, 2 to 3 ft.....	Each	10
	\$0.50	\$4.00

Lemon Guava. Grows to be a large shrub. Should be planted only in favored localities as it is somewhat tender; fruit pear-shaped, yellowish; highly prized for jellies and jams.

Strawberry Guava. Shrub or small tree, producing fruit of a fine deep claret color, with strawberry-like flavor.

LOQUAT

Seedling, 2 to 3 ft.....	Each
Budded, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50
	1.50

Advance. An excellent variety with a fine flavor.

Champagne, Premier.

POMEGRANATE

3 to 4 ft.....	Each	10	100
	.30	2.50	20.00

Paper Shell. Of large size and fine quality. Thin skin, colored pale yellow and crimson.

Wonderful. Of large size, rich coloring and excellent flavor. Ripens late and is valued for shipment.



Two-Year-Old Olive Trees in Nursery.

GRAPES AND SMALL FRUITS

THE GRAPE

GRAPE VINES.				
	Each	10	100	1000
Price .....	.10	.50	2.00	16.00

RAISIN GRAPES

MUSCAT. Bunches long and loose shouldered; berry oval, sometimes round; yellowish green skin; flavor strong and characteristic. Most extensively planted variety for raisins.

SULTANA SEEDLESS. Berries small, round, firm and crisp; golden yellow and seedless; bunches very large and long. Vine vigorous and prolific. Largely planted for seedless raisins and table fruit. Early.

THOMPSON SEEDLESS. Oval, greenish yellow berries, as large or larger than Sultana; seedless, thin skinned, good flavor; vine strong grower and unusually heavy bearer. Bunches very large. Valuable for either shipping or seedless raisins. Ripens early, before Sultana.

TABLE AND SHIPPING GRAPES

CORNICHON. Bunches long and loose; berries oval; skin thick, covered with bloom; firm, good quality; one of the best late shippers.

EMPEROR. Bunches large, long and rather loose; berry large, oblate, wine colored, very firm; very late and in front rank as a shipping grape.

MALAGA. Vine a strong grower and immensely productive, thriving in almost any soil. Bunches very large, compact, shouldered. Berry very large, oval, yellowish green; skin thick, fleshy. Makes a second quality raisin. One of the very best shipping grapes, commanding good prices every season.

SERVIAN BLUE. A very fine large blue table and shipping grape. A recent introduction from Servia.

TOKAY. Bunches and berries very large, pale red with bloom; flesh firm and sweet. A very handsome grape and a good shipper.

WINE GRAPES

Alicante Bouschet. Strong grower, good bearer on some soils; bunch medium size; berries medium, very high in sugar, juice red. Gives a very superior, pleasant, bright colored wine. A valuable variety.

Burger. German variety, adopted to hot interior valleys of California; prolific bearer. Produces good quality, light, white wine.

Carignan. Fine grower and abundant bearer; bunches large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, oblong, black, sweet and juicy. Makes a superior type of red wine.

Fehér Zagos. Vine hardy and vigorous and very productive, particularly on light soils; bunches large and compact; berries oval, yellowish green. Valuable variety for sherry wine.

Grenache. Vigorous and productive in interior valleys. Good claret grape.



Emperor Grape.

Mission. Berries medium, round, black; bunches large, loose. Excellent for claret.

Zinfandel. Bunches large and compact; berries round, dark purple. Most extensively planted claret grapes.

THE SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRY

	Each	10	100	1000
One year .....	.15	.75	3.00	20.00

Crandall's Early. Large, firm and of good flavor. Ripens early and continues throughout the entire blackberry season.

Mammoth. Supposed to be a cross between the wild blackberry and the Crandall's Early. It is a rampant grower. Canes are large, foliage large and heavy, of a deep green color. It is enormously productive, and very early. Fruit of enormous size. Flavor excellent.

THE DEWBERRY

	Each	10	100	1000
Tips .....	.15	.75	3.00	20.00

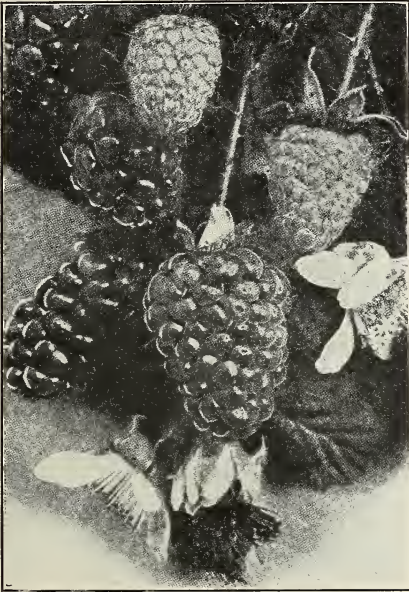
The Gardena. Glossy black, large, firm and delicious. Wonderfully productive. May.

THE LOGANBERRY THE PHENOMENAL BERRY

Cross between Dewberry and Raspberry. Exceedingly large, bright crimson. Delicious for canning.

LOGANBERRY—PHENOMENAL BERRY.

	Each	10	100	1000
Tips .....	.15	.75	3.00	20.00



Loganberry.

THE RASPBERRY

	Each	10	100	1000
One year .....	.15	.75	3.00	20.00

Cuthbert. Large, conical; deep, rich crimson; excellent quality. Vigorous grower, hardy, and very productive. Undoubtedly the best raspberry for general culture.

THE STRAWBERRY

	Each	10	100	1000
Price .....	.20	1.00	5.00	

Brandywine. Glossy red, large, firm and juicy, with fine flavor. Medium to late. Excellent for shipment. Plants thrifty and very productive.

Jessie. On rich soil and with good culture this is a very valuable sort. Berries average large, of great beauty and high quality.

Klondyke. Color of berry rich red, extending to center; of mild flavor, quite juicy; of great productiveness. A fine shipping sort and grown extensively for market, as it is an excellent shipper.

Marshall. Very large, dark rich crimson; quality good; firm.

Magoon. Large berry, dark red in color, and of very fine aroma.

Malinda. A fine variety which originated in Pajaro Valley. Plants are good growers; long lived; make but few runners; staminate, and exceedingly prolific; berries of good size, firm, of a dark-red color.



Brandywine Strawberry.

THE CURRANT

	Each	10	100	1000
One year .....	.15	.75	3.00	20.00

Fay's Prolific. Leading market variety. Extra large stems and berries.



Gooseberry.

THE GOOSEBERRY

	Each	10	100	1000
One year .....	.20	2.00	10.00	60.00

Oregon Champion. Berries very large; brownish-red color; very sweet and fine for table use and pies; bush strong, not very thorny; a very prolific bearer.

ORNAMENTALS

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS.

ARALIA JAPONICA. (Chinese Angelica Tree). Resembles Aralia Spinosa, but much hardier.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	.50

A. Spinosa. (Hercules Club). A fine native variety, doubly and triply pinnated leaves, and large clusters of flowers.

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft.....	.75	6.00

CATALPA. (Catalpa Bungei). Forms a dense round, umbrella-like head.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft., fine heads.....	2.00	.....
6 to 8 ft., fine heads.....	1.50	.....

C. Speciosa. A very ornamental tree with large, heart-shaped leaves and showy clusters of white flowers in June. Rapid growing.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.....	.75	6.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.60	5.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.40	3.00

CRAPE MYRTLE. Strong growing shrubs, flowers in large panicles, appearing all summer; requires severe winter pruning.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00

Except White

Pink. (*Lagerstroemia Indica rosea*). Flowers pink; very free bloomer.

Purple. (*L. Indica purpurea*). Flowers deep purple.

White. (*L. Indica alba*). Flowers very much crimped and ruffled.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	1.00

DEUTZIA. A very attractive, free flowering shrub, with long flower racemes.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	.40	3.00

Crenata candidissima. (Double White). Flowers double; pure white.

Gracilis Rosea. Dwarf; flowers light rose.

Scabra. (Rough-leaved). Flowers white; bell-shaped.

ELM. (American White). A magnificent large tree, with drooping, spreading branches. One of the grandest of our native forest trees; requires moist soils.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	.60	5.00
4 to 6 ft.....	.50	4.00

HIBISCUS ROSEA-SINENSIS. (Chinese Varieties). Bright, glossy leaves; gorgeous flowers. Assorted colors.

	Each
Potted, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.25 to 1.50

HYDRANGEA. We will have a fine lot of forced plants in bloom ready for delivery in March. Ask for special quotations.

Avalanche. Large heads of pure white flowers.

	Each
12 to 15 inches.....	.75

Bouquet Rose. Flowers rosy pink.

	Each
12 to 15 inches.....	.75

Hortensis. Has large, dark green leaves and globular heads of rose-colored flowers.

	Each	10
15 to 18 inches.....	.75	6.00

Thomas Hogg. One of the hardiest; flowers pure white; a profuse bloomer.

	Each	10
15 to 18 inches.....	.75	6.00

Otaksa. (Giant-Flowered). Immense blooms of a pleasing shade of pink; heads 12 to 15 inches in diameter not uncommon.

	Each	10
15 to 18 inches.....	1.00	7.50

Paniculata grandiflora. Immense heads, cream-colored in bud, pure white, changing to pink and bronze with age.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00



Liquidambar.

LEMON VERBENA. (*Lippia citriodora*).

The old-fashioned favorite shrub, with long, narrow, pointed leaves, which emit a delightful fragrance.

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft.....	.50	4.00

LINDEN. A large tree with a broad and shapely crown. Flowers creamy white, borne in great profusion. Each 10
3 ft.40



Balm of Gilead. Third summer's growth.

LIGUSTRUM. (Privet). Fine rapid-growing shrubs; good for hedges, or for training as specimens. Each 10
4 to 6 ft.50 4.00
3 to 4 ft.40 3.00
2 to 3 ft.30 2.50

California. (Ovalifolium). A pyramidal shrub with bright green, narrow leaves; producing white flowers in June.

LILAC. Common Purple. (Syringa vulgaris). An old favorite; very fragrant.

Common White. (S. alba). Similar to preceding with white flowers. Each 10
3 to 4 ft.40 3.50

LIQUIDAMBAR. (Sweet Gum). Fine tree of medium size and moderate growth. Star-shaped leaves, glossy-green, purplish crimson in autumn. Each 10
3 ft.30

LOCUST. (Honey). A very handsome, shapely tree for avenues. Grows 50 to 60 feet. Spines very strong. Long, twisted pods.

Black. A rapid growing, spreading tree; 80 feet. Wood very strong. Flowers white, appearing in great abundance in spring. Each 10
6 to 8 ft.50 4.00
5 to 6 ft.40 3.00

MAPLE. (Scarlet). Beautiful native tree. Deep red blossoms in early spring. Each 10
3 to 4 ft.80

Silver-leaved (Soft Maple). Rapid grower, large size, irregular, rounded foliage bright green above and silvery white underneath. Tree very hardy and easily transplanted. Each 10
6 to 8 ft.50 4.00
5 to 6 ft.40 3.00

MULBERRY. (Russian). A very hardy growing timber tree. Fruit good size and abundant but poor quality. Each 10
4 to 6 ft.30 2.00

POPLAR. (Balm of Gilead). The most rapid growing variety, with large, glossy leaves. Tree large and spreading. Very useful as avenue or shade tree. Starts earliest in spring.

Carolina. More erect growth. Vigorous and hardy. Each 10 100
8 to 10 ft.60 5.00 40.00
6 to 8 ft.50 4.00 30.00
4 to 6 ft.40 3.00 25.00

SPIREA. Low growing shrub producing abundance of blossoms.

Spirea Blue. Beautiful blue flowers. Late.

S. Van Houttei. Profusion of white flowers. Early. Each 10 100
1 to 2 ft.30

SYCAMORE. (European). Lofty, spreading tree, heart-shaped leaves, deeply cut. Free from disease and insect pests. An old favorite shade and avenue tree.

Each 10 100
6 to 8 ft.70 6.00 50.00
4 to 6 ft.50 4.00 30.00
3 to 4 ft.40 3.00 20.00

THORN. (Crataegus). Grows in almost any soil; abundant flowers in spring, are followed by showy fruits in fall.

Each 10
8 to 10 ft. 1.00 7.50
6 to 8 ft.75 6.00

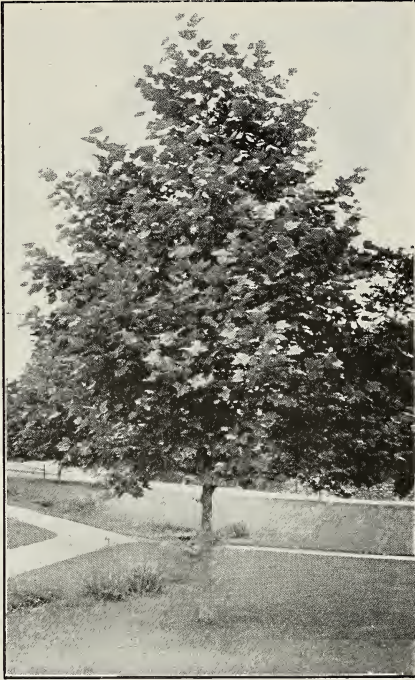
Double Scarlet. (Crataegus monogyna Pauli). Small tree, with spreading branches. Flowers of a deep crimson.

Double White. (C. monogyna alba plena). Small, double, white flowers and lustrous green leaves.

English Hawthorn. (C. monogyna). Small tree with spreading, spiny branches; flowers single white; fruit scarlet.

Single Pink Thorn. (C. monogyna punicea). Flowers in clusters, single, varying in color from pink to rose.

TULIP TREE. Broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves. Greenish-yellow, tulip-shaped flowers. Each 10 100
6 to 8 ft.60 5.00 40.00
4 to 6 ft.50 4.00 30.00



Avenue of Five-Year-Old Sycamores in Fresno.
See page 23.

UMBRELLA. (Texas). A very handsome shade tree, with thick dark green foliage.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft.....	1.00	9.00	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	.90	8.00	.....
4 to 6 ft.....	.70	6.00	50.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.00	30.00



Umbrella Trees along a Fresno Street.

WALNUT. (California Black). Very rapid and vigorous grower; easily transplanted and a fine stock for grafting; nut medium size, shell very hard and smooth; kernel rich and oily.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.00	15.00

WILLOW. (Osier Basket). Low growing. Weeping. Very valuable for park effects.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft.....	.40	.....	.....
3 to 4 ft.....	.30	.....	.....

EVERGREEN TREES

ACACIAS. Although there are some 400 species of Acacia we have confined ourselves to varieties of well-known merit, the uses of which are enumerated below. The Acacia finds the most favorable conditions to its development in California.

Armata. (Kangaroo Thorn). A spreading shrub, with yellow flowers, excellent for grouping.

	Each	10
Potted, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
Potted, 3 to 4 feet.....	.40	3.50

Baileyana. A fine specimen or avenue tree; blooms earliest of all; lemon-yellow flowers. One of the hardiest.

	Each	10
Potted, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
Potted, 5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	7.50
Potted, 4 to 5 feet.....	.75	6.00
Potted, 3 to 4 feet.....	.60	5.00

Cultriformis. (Knife-leaved). A small tree; leaves triangular shaped; blooms profusely; flowers deep yellow. Hardy.

	Each	10
Potted, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
Potted, 3 to 4 feet.....	.40	3.50

Dealbata. (Silver Wattle). A rapid growing tree; feathery foliage; golden yellow flowers in February. Very hardy.

	Each	10
Potted, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
Potted, 4 to 5 feet.....	.60	5.00
Potted, 3 to 4 feet.....	.40	3.50

Decurrens. (Green Wattle). One of the best for parks or avenues; leaves feathery, dark green; flowers whitish yellow, appearing in May; upright habit; hardy.

	Each	10
Potted, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
Potted, 4 to 5 feet.....	.60	5.00
Potted, 3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.00

Floribunda. (A. Neriifolia). A beautiful street tree, of pendulous habit; long narrow leaves and bright yellow flowers. Fine for grouping.

	Each	10
Potted, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.00
Potted, 4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.00
Potted, 3 to 4 feet.....	.40	3.00

Latifolia. Of a spreading habit; valuable for grouping; long, glossy green leaves; flowers golden yellow.

	Each	10
Potted, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
Potted, 4 to 5 feet.....	.40	3.50
Potted, 3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.00

Melanoxylon. (Australian Black Wood). A strong grower; one of the best for parks and street ornamentation.

	Each	10	100
Potted, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$1.00	\$7.50	.....
Potted, 5 to 6 feet.....	.75	6.00	50.00
Potted, 4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.00	35.00
Potted, 3 to 4 feet.....	.40	3.50	30.00

Mollissima. (Black Wattle). One of the finest, foliage feathery, dark green; flowers yellow, appearing in early spring.

	Each	10
Potted, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
Potted, 5 to 6 feet.....	.75	6.00
Potted, 4 to 5 feet.....	.60	5.00
Potted, 3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.00



Acacia Dealbata—The Silver Wattle.

Podalyriaefolia. Rare and unusually striking; foliage large, bluish green.

Potted, 3 to 4 feet.....	Each	\$1.00
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Pycnantha. (Golden Wattle). Rapid growth, leaves long and narrow, flowers fragrant, brilliant yellow, in pendulous clusters.

	Each	10
Potted, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.00

ARAUCARIA BIDWILLI. (Bunya Bunya Tree). A magnificent tree; branches in regular whorls, closely set with spiny, deep green leaves; handsome for lawn, and by far the finest and most attractive of all evergreen trees.

	Each	
Tubs, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$5.00	
Tubs, 3 to 4 feet.....	4.00	
Balled, 3 to 4 feet.....	3.00	
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	
Potted, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	1.50	
Potted, 1 to 1½ feet.....	1.00	

Excelsa. (Norfolk Island Pine). One of the handsomest of all trees; pyramidal in form and very symmetrical; very desirable for interior decoration; not adapted to outdoor culture even in the warm interior valleys.

	Each	
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$6.00	
Tubs, 3 to 4 feet.....	4.00	
Potted, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	2.00	

Excelsa glauca. Similar to the preceding but the foliage has a bluish cast.

Potted, 1 to 1½ feet.....	Each	\$3.00
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Excelsa robusta compacta. Differs from Excelsa in its more robust and compact growth. Color rich, deep green.

	Each	
Tubs and pots, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$3.00	
Tubs and pots, 1 to 1½ feet.....	2.50	

Imbricata. (Monkey Puzzle). A fine tree of regular pyramidal form; leaves bright green, broad, thick, pointed and overlapping each other.

	Each	
Tubs and pots, 2½ to 3 feet.....	\$4.00	
Balled, 1 to 2 feet.....	2.50	
Potted, 18 to 24 inches.....	2.00	
Potted, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.00	

ARBORVITAE. (Thuya). The Thuyas are all of regular, symmetrical habit. They are roundish, pyramidal, and are well suited for massing or borders, also for hedges and windbreaks.

	Each	10
Boxed, 6 to 8 ft.....	\$5.00	\$
Boxed, 5 to 6 ft.....	4.00	.....
Boxed, 4 to 5 ft.....	3.00	.....
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	2.50	20.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.00	15.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	12.50
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.75	6.00

Ever Golden. (T. orientalis semperparens). Of compact growth; golden tinted the year round. One of the best.



Araucaria Bidwilli—A fine lawn tree.

CAMPHOR TREE. (Camphora officinalis).

A most symmetrical ornamental tree, thriving in poor soil; foliage bright green. Well adapted for lawn, street and avenue planting.

	Each	10
Potted, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	.75	6.00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	.60	5.00

CASUARINA. (The Beefwoods). Native of Australia; hardy, of reddish color, hence the name. A valuable tree for the coast as well as for the interior. Fine for avenues and hedges; requires heavy pruning.

	Each	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$.75	\$6.00
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	.40	3.00



Cedrus Deodara.

C. Equisetifolia. (She Oak). Of rapid growth, with drooping branches and dark green, needle-like leaves.

C. Stricta. Is of more erect habit than the preceding, but does not grow so tall.

CEDRUS. (Cedars). Of majestic habit; valuable for planting grounds or avenues where shade is not an object. Will succeed all over California.

	Each	10
Tubs or boxes, 10 to 12 ft.....	\$10.00	\$80.00
Tubs or boxes, 8 to 10 ft.....	8.00	60.00
Tubs or boxes, 6 to 8 ft.....	6.00	50.00
Tubs or boxes, 5 to 6 ft.....	5.00	40.00
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.....	3.00	25.00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	2.50	20.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.00	15.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	12.50

C. Atlantica. (Mt. Atlas Cedar). A handsome pyramidal tree; silvery green foliage; branches have an upright tendency.

C. Atlantica glauca. (Mt. Atlas Silver Cedar). Similar to preceding, irregular, straggling when young, later becoming symmetrical. A striking and most beautiful tree.

C. Deodara. (Himalayan, or Indian Cedar). Exceedingly handsome; drooping branches and silvery green foliage; very popular; the most rapid growing of all Cedars.

C. Libani. (Cedar of Lebanon). Vigorous, compact growth; foliage dark green.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA. (Lawson Cypress). Among the finest of our native California evergreens. The foliage is grayish-green; the ends of the branchlets have the pleasing tendency of slightly drooping, giving a somewhat weeping effect.

Balled, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00.

CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA. (Arizona Blue Cypress). 70 feet. A tree of great scenic value, and without doubt the most silvery of all cypresses. It grows quite rapidly and forms a perfect tree, thriving in almost any soil, standing intense heat and much frost.

In pots, 3 to 4 ft. Each 50c.

C. Macrocarpa. (Monterey Cypress). 70 feet. A native tree, extensively planted for hedges and equally valuable for single specimens. The tree becomes very picturesque in old age.

In flats of 100 plants, per flat, \$1.50; balled, 4 ft., each 65c.

C. Sempervirens, var. Fastigiata. (Italian Cypress). 75 feet. A tall, tapering tree with erect branches, growing close and parallel with the trunk. Largely used in formal gardens.

Balled, 4 ft., each \$1.00; 6 ft., each \$1.50.

EUCALYPTUS. (The Gum Tree). The tree is a native of Australia and serves a variety of purposes—for example, it is often planted in damp, swamp places, where it acts as a sort of drain, absorbing excess moisture and frequently improving an otherwise malarial locality. The ornamental value of the Eucalyptus is considerable; its merits should not be overlooked.

All varieties planted in flats contain about 100 plants to the flat. As it is necessary to cut the flat in case a smaller quantity is ordered, part flats will be charged at 1½ cents per tree higher than the hundred rate.

	Each	10
Potted, 5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
Potted, 4 to 5 ft.....	.40	3.50
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	.35	3.00
Transplanted in flats, 10 to 12 inches, \$1.75 per 100; \$16.00 per 1000.		

Corynocalyx. Beautiful, upright grower; distinct, bright, shiny leaves; timber very durable. A graceful avenue tree.

Crebra. (Narrow-leaved Iron Bark). Extremely hardy; stands great extremes of heat. Wood hard, elastic, very heavy.

Globulus. (Blue Gum). Broad, bluish leaves when young. More extensively planted than any other variety; wood when polished resembles hickory. Valuable for wagon work, bridges, tool handles, insulator pins, and as firewood.

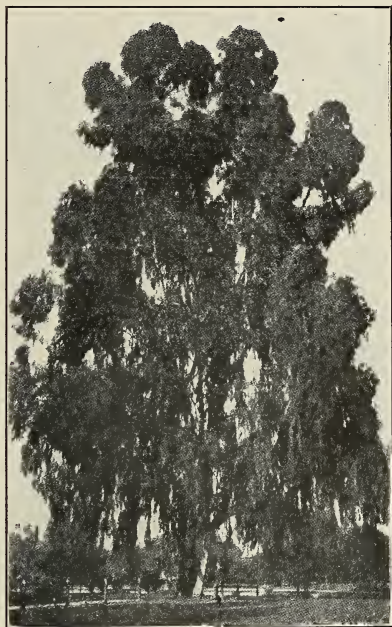
Robusta. (Swamp Mahogany). Well adapted to low ground; foliage deep, glossy green; immense clusters of white flowers in fall and winter make it desirable for beekeepers.

Rostrata. (Red Gum). Remarkably rapid grower. Wood takes a handsome finish and is desirable for interiors. Called "Red Mahogany" by the trade. Valuable for ties, fence posts, piles, etc.

Rudis. An excellent avenue tree, of very rapid growth, and withstands both heat and cold. Wood hard and close grained.

Tereticornis. (Forest Red Gum). Fully as rapid a grower as the Rostrata; timber somewhat more durable.

Viminalis. (Manna Gum). Very hardy; of rapid growth; fine avenue tree, with long, graceful, festoon-like branches.



Eucalyptus viminalis.

GREVILLEA. (Silk Oak). Graceful, fern-like foliage. A valuable lawn or avenue tree for California. Will stand mild frost. Good for desert conditions.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., in 5-in. pot.....	\$0.50	\$4.00

HOLLY. (European). Small tree; shiny, dark green, thorny leaves; bright red berries in winter.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0.75	\$.....

JACARANDA. Symmetrical tree; fern-like leaves; flowers blue or violet, in early summer.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.30	\$.....

JUNIPER. (Juniperus Sabina). Low shrub. Trailing branches, foliage dense, dark green.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.50	\$.....

J. Virginiana Glauca. (Blue Cedar). Pyramidal, beautiful blue color. Hardy.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., in tub.....	\$2.00	\$.....
3 to 4 ft., in pot.....	1.00	.....

MAGNOLIA. One of the grandest of broad-leaved evergreens; flowers fragrant, 10 to 12 inches across. Blooms abundantly in May and June, succeeded by cone-like fruits, bearing seeds of deep coral-red in October.

Grandiflora. (Bull Bay). Foliage thick, brilliant green on the upper surface, and rusty underneath; flowers pure waxy white.

	Each	10
Tubs and boxes, 8 to 10 ft.....	\$8.00	\$.....
Tubs and boxes, 6 to 8 ft.....	6.00	.....
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 6 ft.....	4.00	.....
Balled, 6 to 8 ft.....	2.50	20.00
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.....	2.00	15.00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	1.50	12.50
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.25	10.00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	.60	.....

Grandiflora Exoniensis. (Exmouth Magnolia). Hardest of Magnolias; begins blooming young; flowers large, pure white, double.

	Each	
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$2.50	
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.00	

SCHINUS MOLLE. (Pepper Tree). A most picturesque park, avenue or shade tree. Feathery foliage, yellowish white blossoms followed by rose colored or deep red berries.

	Each	10	100
Potted, 6 to 7 ft.....	\$0.70	\$6.00	\$50.00
Potted, 5 to 6 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
Potted, 4 to 5 ft.....	.50	4.00	35.00
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00



Sequoia gigantea.

SEQUOIA GIGANTEA. (The California Big Tree). A magnificent avenue, park or specimen tree rising like a tapering pyramid, the lower branches sweeping the ground. Foliage bluish green, completely covering the branchlets. Cones 2 to 2½ inches long. An excellent ornamental tree either for the coast or interior.

	Each	
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$3.00	
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	

S. Sempervirens. (California Redwood).

Two hundred to three hundred feet high; a valuable ornamental tree, of rapid growth and of a tapering pyramidal habit. Does remarkably well in all parts of California and makes a beautiful avenue or specimen tree. Branches stand out horizontally from the main stem, the lower ones hanging down gracefully and intermingling, leaves dark green with two pale bands beneath. It finds great favor in Europe and should be more widely used in California.

SPRUCES AND FIRS. (Abies). In habit of growth the Spruces are very similar to the Firs, but the branches stand out from the main stem more horizontally, and not so closely together. Distinguished from the Firs mainly by their drooping cones and linear flat leaves on the upper side of the branches; the Firs have their needles short and scattered all around the branches.

	Each	10
Boxed, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$4.00	\$.....
Boxed, 2 to 3 ft.....	3.00	.....
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	4.00	30.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	3.00	25.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	20.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.50	.....

Alba. (White Spruce). Foliage silvery gray; strong aromatic odor when bruised.

Douglasi. (Douglas Spruce). A rapid-growing native tree of symmetrical habit.

Excelsa. (Norway Spruce). A lofty, rapid grower; branches of graceful drooping habit; very hardy.

Menziesii. (Sitka Spruce). Similar to White Spruce; foliage rich blue or sage color.

Nordmanniana. (Nordmann's Silver Fir). Very symmetrical; foliage massive, dark green, glossy above, slightly glaucous below. Does well in the interior valleys.

Pectinata. (European Fir). A noble tree; spreading branches, broad silvery foliage.

Pinsapo. (Spanish Silver Fir). Very regular and symmetrical in habit; leaves bright green above, silvery beneath; adapted to warm climates.

STERCULIA ACERIFOLIA. (Flame Tree).

Of pyramidal habit, with large, light green, deeply lobed, maple-like leaves. This is a very popular and desirable tree for street and lawn planting. Not very hardy.

S. Diversifolia. (Victorian Bottle Tree). A magnificent avenue tree with graceful tapering trunk. Foliage bright, glossy green, deeply lobed; shape changes throughout the season.

	Each	10
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.75	\$.....
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	.60	5.00

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

ARALIA. A beautiful foliage plant for indoor culture or where protection is afforded from extreme heat and cold.

	Each
3 to 4 ft., in tubs.....	\$3.00
2 to 3 ft.....	2.00

ARBUTUS UNEDO. (Strawberry Tree).

Foliage dark green; blooms in fall and matures edible fruits, identical in appearance with strawberries.

	Each
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.25
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	1.00

AUCUBA. (Japanese Laurel). Leaves large, speckled with golden yellow.

	Each
2 to 3 ft., in tubs.....	1.50
1 to 2 ft.....	.75

AZARA MICROPHYLLA. Graceful shrub, dark, shining green leaves, flowers greenish yellow succeeded by orange colored berries.

	Each
1 to 2 ft.....	.50



Sterculia Diversifolia.

BOX. (Buxus). Shrubs of dense, rather slow growth, with shining foliage; valuable for grouping, lawn decoration and hedge purposes.

Specimen plants of the following varieties, established in tubs, for immediate effect or porch decoration, \$1.50 to \$4.00 each.

	Each	10
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$2.50	\$.....
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	12.50
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.25	10.00
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.....	1.00	7.50

Balearica. A handsome shrub, foliage light green.

Sempervirens. (Tree Box). Large shrubs of dense habit; small foliage.

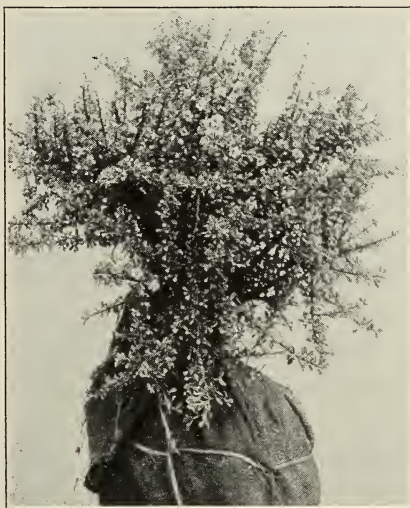
Sempervirens arborescens. Tall shrub or small tree. Suitable for tall hedge.

CHRISTMAS BERRY. (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*). A native shrub of California, growing abundantly in the coast counties, and thriving equally well in the interior. The red berries, which hang from November to February, are highly valued for decorative purposes.

	Each
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$2.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.50
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	.75

COTONEASTER. Low, dense growing shrubs, suitable for rockeries; thrive in any good, well-drained soil.

	Each	10
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.25	\$.....
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	7.50
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.75	6.00



Cotoneaster Microphylla.

Horizontalis. Branches stout, almost horizontal; large rose-colored flowers; leaves small, turning bright red in fall.

Microphylla. Flowers small, white, followed by bright red berries in the fall and winter.

CRATAEGUS PYRACANTHA. (Burning Bush). A compact, much-branched evergreen shrub of low-spreading habit; foliage of a rich dark glossy green color; clusters of white flowers in the spring are followed by a wealth of scarlet berries which remain on the plant all winter, making it exceedingly attractive.

Potted, 35c to 50c; balled, strong plants, 75c

DURANTA. (Golden Dewdrop). Ornamental flowers and berries.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40

ERYTHRINA. (Coral Plant). Scarlet flowers on long spikes.

	Each
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0.40

EUONYMUS. Very desirable for hedges; stands pruning well; variegated varieties are very effective when planted alone; of easy culture. Height 3 to 8 feet.

	Each	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$2.00	\$.....
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	12.50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.25	10.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.00	7.50
Tubs and boxes, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.25	.....
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.75	.....

Alatus. A fine, spreading variety with yellowish flowers.

Japonicus. (Evergreen Euonymus). Dense, upright; leaves dark, lustrous green.

Japonicus, Duc d'Anjou. (Golden-blotched Euonymus). Foliage light green, outer edges variegated, golden yellow band.

Japonicus aureus. (Golden-leaved Euonymus). Prized for its golden foliage.

Japonicus albo-marginatus. (Silver Margined Euonymus). Compact growth; leaves have narrow white margin.

Japonicus argenteo variegatus. (Silver Variegated Euonymus). Upright; silvery variegated foliage.

Japonicus microphyllus. (*E. pulchellus*). Dwarf; small, deep green leaves.

Rare Varieties

Japonicus medio pictus. Moderate grower; leaves with yellow blotch in middle.

Japonicus President Gouthier. A splendid variety with large leaves, beautifully variegated creamy white.

Japonicus compacta viridis. (New). A very compact, erect growing variety, with bright green leaves.

	Each
Tubs and boxes, 18 to 24 in.....	\$2.00

HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM. (Gold Flower). Hardy; abundant single yellow flowers, 2 inches across; leaves dark green, ovate.

	Each	10
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.....	\$0.60	\$5.00
Potted, 8 to 12 in.....	.40	3.00

LAGUNARIA PATERSONII. Tall pyramidal; leaves whitish beneath. Flowers like Hibiscus; white to pink.

	Each	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.00	\$.....
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	.75	6.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00

LAURUS. (Laurel). A fine decorative shrub for lawns or for grouping in parks.

	Each
Boxed, 6 to 8 ft.....	\$5.00
Boxed, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.00
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.....	3.00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	2.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.25

Except Sweet Bay.

L. Cerasus. (English Laurel). Broad, shining leaves; great clusters of creamy white flowers; purple berries.

L. Nobilis. (Sweet Bay). Upright; deep, dark green, fragrant leaves; covered in fall with shiny black berries. May be pruned or cropped into various shapes.

	Each	10
Tubs and boxes, 6 to 7 ft.....	\$6.00	\$.....
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft.....	4.00	.....
Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.50	.....
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.....	2.50	20.00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	2.00	15.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.25	10.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.50	4.00



Laurus Nobilis.

SWEET BAY TRAINED TREES. Where formal effect is desired, nothing is more satisfactory than these specimens, standards have straight stems 4 feet high with crown trimmed to globular form. Pyramids trained in pyramidal form from base to leader; dimensions indicate diameter at base. Prices on application.

LAUREL (English). Broad shining leaves, white flowers.

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft., in tubs.....	\$3.00	\$.....
3 to 4 ft., in tubs.....	2.00	.....
2 to 3 ft., in pots.....	1.00	.....
1 to 2 ft., in pots.....	.60	.....

Mountain (Kalmia). Glossy green foliage. Rose colored flowers in clusters.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.....	\$1.00	\$.....

LAURUSTINUS. (Virburnum Tinus). Abundance of white flowers in winter; valuable as a specimen plant; fine hedge plant. Except Variegated.

	Each	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.75	6.00

Grandiflorus. (V. Tinus grandiflorum). Leaves and flowers much larger than preceding.

Rotundifolia. (V. Tinus rotundifolium). Leaves rounded, glossy green; flower heads very large; never sun-scalds.

Variegated. (V. Tinus variegatum). Leaves blotched silvery.

	Each	10
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1.00	.....

LEPTOSPERMUM LAEVIGATUM. A tall, gracefully arching shrub with grayish green foliage, producing a great profusion of white flowers.

	Each	10
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.75	.....
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	.....

LIGUSTRUM. (Evergreen Privet). Ornamental shrubs or small trees, with shining green leaves and small whitish flowers, followed by black, round berries. Fine for tall hedges.

	Each	10
Balled, 4 to 6 ft.....	\$2.00	\$.....
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.25	.....
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	7.50
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.75	6.00
Potted, 6 to 12 in.....	.40	3.00

Except Japonica and Variegated.

Coriaceum. (Privet). Dwarf; dense; short, rigid branches; leaves dark green, shining above.

Lucidum. (Shining Privet). Of rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves leathery, light green.

Simense. (Chinese Privet). Slender spreading leaves shining dark above, light beneath, bluish black berries covered with bloom.

Japonicum. (Japanese Privet). Glossy dark, leathery leaves; white flowers in clusters; purplish berries.

	Each	10
Naked Roots, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60	\$5.00
Potted, 4 to 6 in.....	.....	6.00

Robustum variegatum. A fine variety, with leaves variegated yellow.

Each	\$0.10
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MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM. (Oregon grape). Shining, purplish, prickly leaves; bright yellow flowers; berries blue-black, a native variety extensively used for covert planting.

	Each	10
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.50	\$.....
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.25	.....
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.00	8.00

M. Japonica. (Japanese Mahonia). Very distinct; leaves about a foot long; clusters of bright yellow flowers in long racemes; requires shade in hot climates.

	Each	10
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.....	\$1.00	.....

MYRTLE. (Myrtus). Classic shrub, with handsome, aromatic foliage, and fragrant white flowers, which appear all summer; effective for grouping.

	Each	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.00	\$.....
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.75	6.00
Potted, 6 to 10 in.....	.25	2.00

Common. (*Myrtus communis*). Dwarf shrubs; lustrous green leaves. Does well in the interior valleys.

Microphylla. (*Small-leaved Myrtle*). Small dark green foliage set closely along branches. Fine ornamental shrub.



Myrtus Communis.

OLEANDER. (*Nerium*). Oleanders are particularly adapted to this climate; their deep green foliage and fragrant flowers of many colors, appearing all summer, combine to make most attractive decorative shrubs.

	Each	10	100
Tubs, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$2.00	\$	\$
Tubs, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	.....	.....
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	8.00	60.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	.80	6.00	50.00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	.70	5.00	.....
Potted, 1 to 2 ft.....	.50	4.00	.....

Album maximum. Single white.

Album plenum. Perfect white Oleander; flowers very double.

Atropurpureum duplex. One of the best doubles; deep carmine, streaked white.

Dr. Golfin. Bright lilac rose, single.

Laurifolium. Broad, laurel-like foliage; flowers rosy, pink and white; single.

Mme. Planchon. Semi-double; rosy lilac.

Madam Sarah Bernhardt. Immense truss; single, delicate white, streaked pink.

Madoni grandiflorum. Creamy white, semi-double; fragrant; strong grower.

Mrs. F. Roeding. Strong grower; very hardy; flowers double, finely fringed, color of La France rose.

Nankin. Single; salmon-yellow; of dwarfish habit; best yellow.

Nankin Variegated. Leaves beautifully variegated; flowers double, light pink.

Purpureum. Single; deep carmine-crimson, shaded maroon.

Sister Agnes. Very large truss; single pearly white; very free-blooming.

Splendens giganteum. Double rose; very fragrant; largest of all Oleanders; blooms all summer.



Single Red Oleander.

PITTOSPORUM. Very ornamental, bright green and variegated foliaged plants, growing either compact with spreading branches, or upright.

Crassifolium. (*Thick-leaved Pittosporum*). Highly ornamental on account of pale, glaucous foliage; valuable for windbreaks.

Phyllrooides. Slender graceful habit like Weeping Willow; flowers yellow.

	Each	10
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.75	\$
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	.60	5.00

Tobira. (*Japanese Pittosporum*). Low-growing shrub, dark green leaves; fragrant flowers; pure white.

Tobira variegatum. (*Variegated Japanese Pittosporum*). Same habit as the preceding; foliage margined white.

	Each	10
Tubs, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$4.00	\$
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	2.00	.....
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	12.50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.25	10.00

Undulatum. (*Wavy-leaved Pittosporum*). Deep green, glossy leaves; flowers intensely fragrant at night.

	Each
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.....	\$0.75
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	.50

RAPHIOLEPSIS. Compact shrub. White flowers, black berries.

	Each
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0.50
6 to 12 in.....	.30

RHODODENDRON. (*Assorted*).

	Each
In tubs	\$3.50

VERONICA. Very showy, free blooming plants, succeeding in any good garden soil in sunny location. Fine hedge plants.

	Each	10
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	.50	4.00

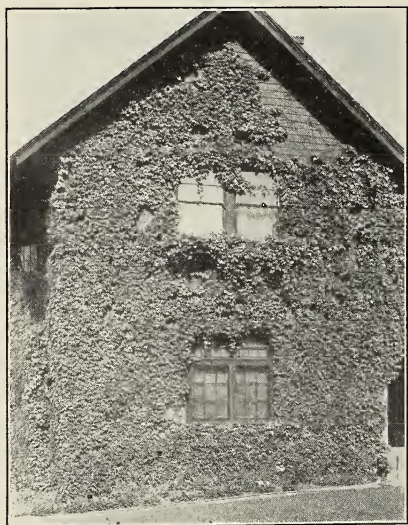
Andersonii variegata. Leaves glossy green, margined silvery; flowers violet-blue.

Carnea. Bush similar to Decussata except leaves small; flowers red.

Elliptica. Leaves small, light green; flowers large, violet, changing to pure white.

Imperialis. Large, dense spikes of amaranth-red or crimson-purple flowers.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS



Virginia Creeper.

CLEMATIS. Valuable for verandas and trellises.

	Each
Plants	\$0.50

LONICERA JAPONICA. (Japanese Honeysuckle). A rampant evergreen climber, with dark green, ovate leaves. Flowers white changing to yellow, deliciously fragrant, borne in great profusion during the entire summer. One of the best for covering ground and trellises.

	Each	10
Plants	\$0.10	\$3.00

L. periclymenum. (Woodbine). A low rapid climber with dark green leaves fading in autumn with beautiful tones of yellow and purple. Flowers yellowish white within, red outside, very fragrant.

L. Standishii. (Chinese Honeysuckle). A well known variety, with dark half evergreen foliage; veins of purplish hue beneath; remains green all winter; flowers white and pink, fragrant.

IVY. (Boston). Rapid growing. Deciduous. Perfectly hardy. Will cling to any surface.

English. Evergreen species (Hedera). Large, thick, shining leaves. Fine for training on walls, over fences, etc.

Virginia Creeper. Large, green leaves turning to brilliant scarlet in fall.

	Each
Potted	\$0.30

JAPANESE GROUND CHERRY. (Physalis).

Of easy culture; from 12 to 18 inches tall; grown for its edible fruit and its highly colored husks.

	Each
Plants, 1 to 2 feet.....	\$0.50

JASMINE. (Jasminum). Some varieties grow in shrub form; others are climbing or trailing. Graceful, hardy plants.

	Each
Field grown plants.....	\$1.00
Potted .....	.50

WANDERING JEW. A creeping plant; fine for baskets or for covering large surfaces.

	Each
Plants	\$0.20

WISTARIA. Purple and white.

	Each
Plants	\$0.60

HOUSE, BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS.

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS. Branches spread horizontally in elegant sprays. Leaves bright green. One of the most popular of decorative plants, the cut strands holding their shape and color for weeks.

	Each
In tubs	\$1.50 to \$4.00
Hanging baskets	1.00 to 2.50
Potted .....	.15 to 1.00

A. Sprengeri. Branches long and slender. Branched, drooping. Leaves glossy green. One of the most popular basket and decorative plants.

BEGONIA. Popular plants for the house and garden, with showy foliage and many colored delicate flowers.

	Each
Potted	\$0.25 to \$1.00

CANNAS. (Variety of Colors). Large foliage and brilliant colored flowers render them favorites for planting in clumps.

	Each	10
Tubers	\$0.15	\$1.00

CARNATION. (Assorted Varieties). Perennial. Flower shoots should be pinched off until plants are strong enough for blooming.

Potted, each	\$0.20
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CHRYSANthemums. (In variety). Fine for fall flowers; a few sorts should be in every garden.

Roots, each	\$0.15
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FERN. (Boston). Highly valued for pots or hanging baskets. Long graceful arching fronds.

	Each
Hanging baskets	\$1.00 to \$4.00
Potted .....	.15 to 1.50

Sword. Good for outdoor culture. Easily grown and useful for many purposes. Erect fronds.

Roosevelt. Similar to Boston Fern but stronger growing.

FUCHSIA. (Assorted). Flowers beautifully colored. Plant suitable for baskets.

Potted	\$0.25 to \$0.50
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GAILLARDIA. (Blanket Flower). Gorgeous orange colored blooms.

Roots each	\$0.15
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GERANIUM. (Assorted). Valued for border plants. Thrives well in any soil.

Potted, each	\$0.15 to \$0.30
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HELIOTROPE. Herbs or shrubs. Small purple flowers in terminal, forking clusters.

Potted, each	\$0.15
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LAVENDULA VERA. (Lavender). The true, sweet Lavender. Fragrant blue flowers. July and August.

Potted, each	\$0.25
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PANSY. Vari-colored flowers. Best varieties.

	Each	10	100
In flats	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$2.50

POINSETTIA. Very showy, bright red flowering plant. Late fall.

Potted, each	\$0.50
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SALVIA. Rapid growing. Blooms all summer. Bright orange-red flowers on stalks.

In pots, each	\$0.10
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SANTOLINA. (Lavender Cotton). Valuable for borders. Foliage silvery.

	Each	10
Potted	\$0.10	\$
In flats		3.00

SHASTA DAISY. A Burbank introduction of great popularity and merit.

Roots, each	\$0.20
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VERBENA. Latest introduced varieties, superior to old sorts.

	Each	10	100
Transplanted in flats	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$3.00

VIOLET. (Viola odorata).

	Each	10	100
Transplanted in flats	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$3.00

California. Single, blue violet; profuse bloomer; very fragrant.

Marie Louise. Deep blue-violet; creamy white; very fragrant.

Princess of Wales. Flowers of largest size, true violet-blue, very fragrant; long stems.

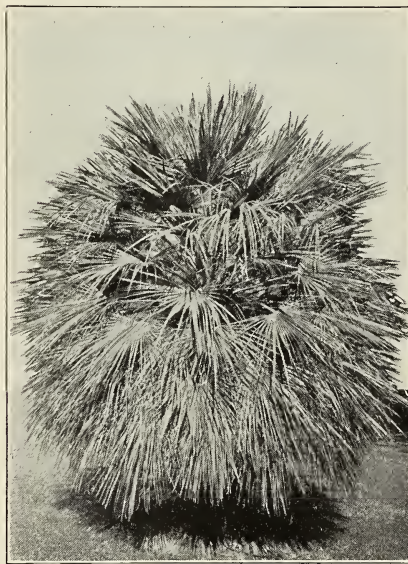
Swanley White. Large, double white flowers.

THE PALMS.

No plants are more decorative, for indoors or out. The smaller and more tender varieties "set off" interior decorations, while the larger and hardier varieties are invaluable for garden, lawn and avenue. We carry a large stock in boxes and tubs, which have been taken from the open ground, and are well established. These can be used either for porch decorations or planted out in the open. Such plants give an immediate effect, and never go back, when transplanted.

CHAMAEROPS. Hardy fan-leaved palms, with dark, hairy trunks, and very slender leaf stalks.

	Each	10
Tubs and boxes, 12 to 14 ft.	\$25.00	\$
Tubs and boxes, 10 to 12 ft.	15.00	.....
Tubs and boxes, 8 to 10 ft.	10.00	.....
Tubs and boxes, 6 to 8 ft.	6.00	.....
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft.	4.00	35.00
Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft.	2.50	20.00
Tubs and boxes, 2 to 3 ft.	2.00	.....
Balled, 6 to 8 ft.	3.50	25.00
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.	2.50	20.00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	2.00	15.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	1.50	10.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	1.00	8.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	1.00	.....
Potted, 10 to 12 in. ....	.50	4.00



Chamaerops Humilis.

Excelsa. (Windmill Palm). The hardest we have; leaves fan-shaped, deeply cut, very symmetrical.

Humilis. (Dwarf-growing Fan Palm). Divided fan-shaped leaves; stems thorny. One of the hardest.

Nepalensis. Resembles Excelsa in habit, but is more dwarf; leaves smaller, stiff, more rounded; leaf-stalk shorter and stouter; leaves deep, dark green.

COCOS. Very graceful palms with curving pinnate leaves.

	Each	10
Tubs and boxes, 6 ft.....	\$10.00	\$
Tubs and boxes, 5 ft.....	8.00	.....
Tubs and boxes, 4 ft.....	6.00	.....
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	4.00	30.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	3.00	25.00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	20.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.50	.....

Except Plumosa.

Australis. (Pindo Palm). Slow-growing, graceful, hardy; leaves silvery green. Fine for small gardens.

Bonneti. Hardy; gray green; excellent for house culture.

Campestris. Similar to Australis except leaves more recurved and spiny.



Cocos Plumosa.

Plumosa. A quick grower; slender, smooth trunk; plummy, graceful leaves. Very extensively used in the southern part of the state for avenue planting.

	Each
Boxed, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$5.00

CORYPHA AUSTRALIS. Handsome Fan Palm. Leaves dark green, petioles heavy; suitable for hall decoration.

	Each	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$2.00	\$
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	7.50
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	.75	6.00

CYCAS REVOLUTA. (Sago Palm). A magnificent plant; many beautiful, pinnate, dark green leaves, uncurling from the top of the stem like ostrich feathers. (These Palms are grown in pots and tubs only; quotations are based more on the number of fronds or leaves than on the size of the container.)

	Each
12-in. tubs	\$10.00
10-in. pots	5.00
8-in. pots	\$2.00 to 3.00
6 and 7-in. pots.....	1.25 to 2.00
4 and 5-in. pots.....	1.00 to 1.25

KENTIAS. More extensively used for house decorations than any other palm. Their stateliness and graceful drooping foliage make them invaluable.

Potted.....	7 ft.	} Prices on application
Potted.....	6 ft.	
Potted.....	5 ft.	
Potted.....	4 ft.	

	Each
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$2.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.50

PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA. (Date Palm). A very majestic family, with massive trunks and ascending, arching, pinnate leaves.

	Each
Tubs and boxes, 10 to 12 ft.....	\$20.00
Tubs and boxes, 8 to 10 ft.....	15.00
Tubs and boxes, 6 to 8 ft.....	8.00
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft.....	4.00
Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft.....	3.00
Tubs and boxes, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.00
	Each
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.....	\$3.00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	2.50
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.50
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.25

P. Canariensis. (Canary Island Palm). Handsomest of hardy palms; leaves pinnate, deep dark green; effective for lawns.



Phoenix Canariensis.

WASHINGTONIA. Tall growing, fan-leaved varieties, native to California and Northern Mexico.

	Each	10
Tubs and boxes, 8 to 10 ft.....	\$8.00	\$
Tubs and boxes, 6 to 8 ft.....	6.00	.....
Tubs and boxes, 5 to 6 ft.....	4.00	.....
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft.....	3.00	.....
Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.00	.....
Tubs and boxes, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	.....
Balled, 6 to 7 ft.....	3.00	25.00
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.....	2.50	20.00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	2.00	15.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	10.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	8.00

During April and May, Washingtonias can be transplanted safely, taken up with naked roots, with all leaves removed except the center shoot. Write us for special prices on this stock. We have a fine stock of specimen plants in larger sizes in boxes. Prices on application.

Filifera. (California Weeping Palm). Trunk attains diameter of 4 feet; leaves fan-shaped, with numerous divisions and whitish filaments; petioles stout, smooth, 5 to 6 feet long, margined with hooked spines.

Robusta. (*W. gracilis*). A distinct type; leaves drooping, much greener than preceding and with fewer white filaments. Petioles more heavily spined; much more rapid grower than *W. filifera*; trunk much more slender than that variety.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGAVE AMERICANA. (Century Plant).

The well known "Century Plant"; glaucous green leaves. Neither this nor the following variety are difficult to grow, sandy loam being the best soil to use.

Americana variegata. Variegated form of preceding; leaves edged rich yellow.

	Each	10
Pots and tubs, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$2.00	\$.....
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	12.50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.25	10.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.00	7.50

BAMBOOS. (*Bambusa*). Very useful and ornamental; they seem to do well in all reasonably good soils, and should be planted by every farmer. Decorative house plants, fine for lawns or groupings. Whenever used they should be given warm, rich soil. All varieties respond quickly to good treatment.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	7.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	6.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.60	5.00

Except *Dendrocalamus*.

DRACAENA. Fine avenue and street trees for the coast; do not do well in the interior.

	Each	10
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$3.00	\$.....
Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.50	.....
Tubs and boxes, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.00	.....
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	2.50	20.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	12.50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.25	10.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.75	6.00
Potted, 12 to 18 in.....	.50	4.00

Australis. (*Cordyline australis*). Very fine; stout-branched stem; flag-like leaves.

Indivisa. (*C. indivisa*). Fine for hall or porch; rapid grower; leaves long and narrow.

PAMPAS GRASS. (*Gynerium argenteum*). Leaves long, narrow, drooping; silvery plumes.

	Each	10
Clumps	\$0.75	\$6.00

Argenteum roseum. Pink. Like preceding; plumes are fleshy pink.

Argenteum variegatum. Leaves edged silver.

YUCCA PENDULA. A valuable plant for hot or exposed places; leaves 18 to 20 inches long, and from 1 to 1½ inches wide; of a graceful, pendulous habit; excellent when potted or in Japanese tubs for porch decoration, entrances or other situations.

Strong plants, each.....75c to \$1.50

LAWN GRASS. (*Lippia Repens*). A perennial plant thriving in hot, dry climate. Not adapted to shady location. Thrives in any soil, rapidly covers the ground, makes a remarkably dense mat, stands trampling, and requires no mowing. Needs very little water.

Per flat.....\$.75

ROSES.

Ben.—Bengals. Moderate growth. Small leaves and flowers. Make very compact growth and profusion of crimson buds. Hedge roses.

H. P.—Hybrid Perpetual. Vigorous growers. Need close pruning. Bloom in spring and fall.

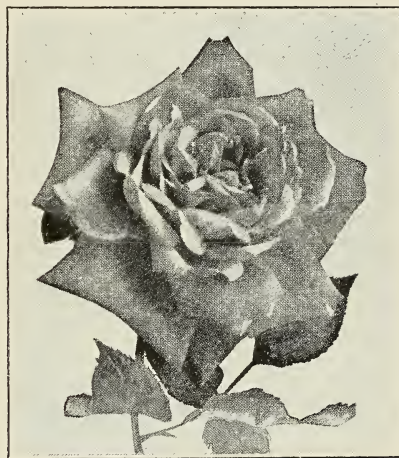
H. T.—Hybrid Tea. Free flowering throughout entire season. To be pruned moderately, except some more vigorous sorts.

N.—Noisettes. Vigorous climbers. Flowers grow in clusters.

Pol.—Polyantha. Everblooming, small flowers; low, compact growth.

T.—Tea. Everblooming, very fragrant. Delicate tints. Need careful care and not too vigorous pruning.

Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00



Bessie Brown.

Admiral Dewey. H. T. Flesh color.

Agrippina. Ben. Brilliant red.

American Beauty. H. P. Cherry red.

Antoine Revoire. H. T. Rosy Flesh.

Baby Rambler. Pol. Crimson.

Bessie Brown. H. T. White.

Black Prince. H. P. Maroon crimson.

Bride. T. Pure white, shaded pink.

Bridesmaid. T. Pink.

Captain Christy. H. P. Silver pink.

Cecil Brunner. Pol. Salmon.

Cherokee. Climbing. White (single).

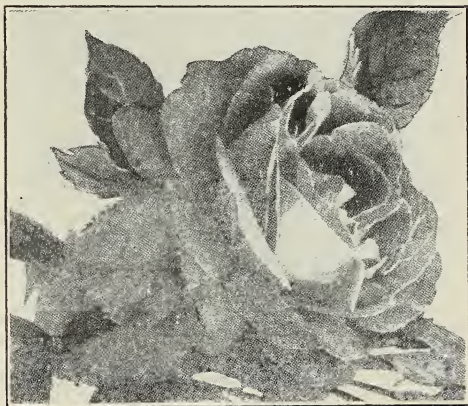
Cherokee. Climbing. Pink (single).

Climbing Bride. T. White.

Climbing Cecil Brunner. Pol. Salmon pink.
Climbing Meteor. H. T. Deep, rich red.
Climbing Madam Caroline Testout... H. T. Pink.

Climbing Papa Gontier. T. Red.
Climbing Wooton. H. T. Red.
Crimson Rambler. Pol. Crimson.
Diablo. Fiery red.
Dorothy Perkins. Rosy pink. For training or ground work.
Duchess de Brabant. T. Bright rose color.
Duchess of Albany. (Red La France). (H. T. Pink.

Etoile de France. H. T. Red.
Francesca Kruger. T. Copper pink.
Frau Karl Druschki. H. P. White.
General Jacqueminot. H. P. Red.
General McArthur. H. T. Dark red.
Gloire d'Dijon. Climbing T. Buff orange.
Gold of Ophir. N. Copper yellow.
Gruss an Teplitz. H. T. Bright scarlet.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. H. T. White.
Killarney. H. T. Pink.
Killarney. White.
La Detroit. H. T. Clear pink.
La France. H. T. Clear pink.
Lady Alice Stanley. H. T. Coral rose.
Lady Hillingdon. T. Deep yellow.
Louis Van Houtte. H. P. Crimson.



Magna Charta.

Madame Caroline Testout. H. T. Pink.
Magna Charta. Pink.
Maman Cochet. T. Pink.
Marechal Neil. N. Sulphur yellow.
Meteor. H. T. Deep, rich red.
Milady. H. T. Dark red.
Mme. Cecile Brunner. Pol. Rosy pink.
Mrs. Geo. Shawyer. H. T. Rose.
My Maryland. H. T. Pink.
Oriole. H. T. Golden yellow.
Papa Gontier. T. Rich carmine.
Paul Neyron. H. P. Pink.

Perle des Jardins. T. Bright yellow.
President Carnot. H. T. Rose.
Queen of Edgerly. Similar to Am. Beauty.



Paul Neyron.

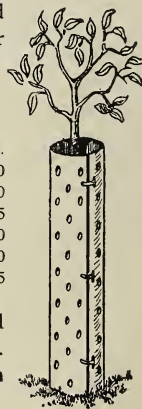
Rainbow. T. Pink striped with red.
Ramona. Red Cherokee.
Reine Marie Henriette. Climbing T. Red.
Reine Olga de Wurtemberg. H. T. Rosy carmine.
Reve d'Or. T. Fawn.
Safrano. T. Saffron yellow.
Soleil d'Or. Reddish gold.
Sunburst. H. T. Copper yellow.
Ulrich Brunner. H. P. Red.
Viscountess Folkstone. H. T. Light pink.
White Rambler. Pol. White.
Yellow Rambler. Pol. Deep, golden yellow.

TREE PROTECTORS.

Be sure to state the size and kind you want, and then we can fill your order correctly.

No. 1. Per 1000		No. 3. Per 1000		Black Per 1000	
In.	Price.	In.	Price.	In.	Price.
9	\$ 5 00	9	\$ 6 50	9	\$ 5 00
12	7 00	12	8 50	12	7 00
14	8 25	14	9 75	14	8 25
18	9 00	18	10 50	18	9 00
24	11 00	24	12 50	24	11 00
30	13 75	30	15 75	30	13 75

Tell us what your pests are and we will tell you what kind to order. Let us include protectors along with your shipments of trees.



SHIPPING OF NURSERY STOCK.

PACKING CHARGES

These are, of course, approximate figures. Customers may rest assured that we barely cover the cost of the material used in packing.

	Baled	Completely Boxed
4 to 6 ft. trees.....	\$1.75 per M.....	\$3.00
3 to 4 ft. trees.....	1.50 per M.....	2.50
2 to 3 ft. trees.....	1.00 per M.....	1.50
Grapevines.....	.75 per M.....	1.00

Citrus trees, balled, packed in boxes, tops covered with burlap, per tree, 7½c. Naked roots, packed with moss in boxes, tops covered with burlap, 1c per tree.

WEIGHTS

Deciduous fruit trees:

4 to 6 ft. baled or boxed, 1½ lb. per tree.
3 to 4 ft., baled or boxed, 1 lb. per tree.
2 to 3 ft. baled or boxed, ½ lb. per tree.
Grape Vines, baled or boxed, 1-3 lb. per vine.

Citrus Trees, balled—boxed, 40 lbs. per tree.
Bare roots—boxed, 3 lbs. per tree.

FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION

Nursery Stock baled, or boxed with tops fully covered with burlap, takes the first-class rate. Stock completely boxed takes the third class rate. For short distance shipments the extra cost of boxing is more than the saving in freight, but for long distance shipments the reverse is true and we usually ship all stock completely boxed when it goes forward to points outside the State. When the trees are shipped without any packing or with only the roots protected, the freight rate is double first class. Accordingly shipment by this method is economical only for very short distances.

In car lots, with a minimum of ten tons, Class C applies and this is as a rule from 50 to 75 per cent less than the first class rate.

For some very small shipments, or where delay would be serious, as long distance shipments of citrus trees or olives, packed in moss, bare roots, it is advisable to ship by Express. In all cases we carefully follow the directions for shipment as given us by the consignee, but in case none are given we use our own judgment to the best interest of the purchaser.

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